The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1872. NO. 113.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Loss of Life by Shipwreck.

Explosion of an English Cartridge Factory.

Explosion in an English Cartridge Factory.

LONDON, January 18.—A terrible explosion occurred in the cartridge factory in Greenwich yesterday afternoon. The clothing of a large number of the girls took fire, and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes, in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory was totally destroyed.

Loss of Life by Shipwreck.

LONDON, January 19.—A telegram from Bombay reports the loss of a vessel off Surat with thirty-five natives on board, all of whom were drowned.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 19.—Horsman, M. P., in an address last night, took a gloomy view of the political prospect, and declared the present Government unfit to deal with English questions.

PARIS, January 19.—It is rumored that Thiers threatens to resign if the Assembly rejects the new tariff on raw material.

The report that the cession of the tobacco monopoly by private parties to secure the immediate payment of the war indemnity, is contradicted.

The *American Register* says Minister Curtin has left St. Petersburg for Nice, to meet General Sherman.

Minister Washburne, J. Bancroft, Davis, and other Americans connected with the Geneva Arbitrators, have taken offices in the Rue De La Paix, and will remain until the next meeting of the Tribunal.

The American Charitable Society in Paris is to be reorganized.

LONDON, January 19.—Dispatches from Batavia report heavy floods in the Island of Java, which have done considerable damage to the crops.

PARIS, January 19.—The Principal of the College at Vitry Le Francais, who was arrested by the Germans on account of hostile demonstrations made by the students of the institution, has been condemned by a German court martial to three months' imprisonment. The circumstance causes much uneasiness here.

The report that the French Government is in negotiation with foreign bankers to anticipate the payment of the war indemnity is pronounced false. The clothing of a large number of the girls took fire, and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes, in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory was totally destroyed.

MADRID, January 19.—Espartero has reconsidered his refusal of the title of Prince Vergara, and has signified his acceptance of the honor offered him by the king.

A new political club, to be composed only of Progressists, has been formed here, and already numbers 400 members.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 19.—5 per ct. Consols, 92¼. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¼; 6-20s of '65, 93¼; 5 20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 92¼.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 56 francs 55 centimes. Specie in the bank of France has increased 3,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10½d; advices from Manchester are more favorable but do not affect the market. California white wheat, 12s 6d; red spring, 11s 7½; red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour 26s@28s. Cloversed, 56s 6d@57s.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Proceedings of the Dominion Board of Trade.

OTTAWA, CANADA, January 19.—At the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day the question of trade relations with the United States came up. Hon. John Young opened the discussion, advocating a Zolverein, which was opposed. Mr. Howland explained the position taken by the Dominion delegates at St. Louis. He said the feeling of the National Board was to give reciprocal trade only on their conditions, with the evident intention of forcing Canada into annexation. Messrs. Lever and Hazard, American delegates, declared that commercial men of the United States did not want annexation. Mr. Hazard stated that a Zolverein was the only basis on which the Louis Board would meet, and it would have strong opposition from the lumber, coal and salt monopolies. Besides, there were political obstacles to its adoption, but Americans were open to free commercial intercourse, and upon any fair terms would meet the Canadians half way. The debate resulted in a resolution to appoint a delegation from the Dominion Board to meet the Executive Committee of the National Board at Washington as soon as practicable. A second resolution condemning the Zolverein, but expressing cordial willingness to negotiate for the purpose of relieving trade between the two countries from all restrictions, was offered. Both were unanimously passed. The debate on trade relations would not have taken place during the session of Parliament, but the Board wished to give expression to opinion on the subject of the Zolverein in the presence of the American delegates.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

No business of general interest was transacted by the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday. Two hours of the time was taken up in discussing the Arkansas contested election case, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The will of the late Alexander Larman, of Baltimore, whose estate was valued at $1,250,000, contains bequests to Baltimore charitable institutions amounting to $170,000.

The new cemetery at Havana will receive the title of Columbus, and the remains of Columbus, which are now deposited in the cathedral, will be transferred on the anniversary day to the new cemetery and placed inside a grand monument to be erected to his memory.

The new set of officers for the United States monitor have arrived at Havana. The relief ship to take home the present officers failed to arrive, and the Terror has now two sets of officers.

The loss of Younglove, Massey & Co., of Cleveland, by the fire on Thursday night, is estimated at $100,000; insurance $50,000, in eastern companies, principally Boston. The foundry connected with the works was saved. Over one hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire. The watchman, named Z. S. Birdsell, after giving the alarm entered the works, it is supposed, with the intention of getting the Babcock extinguisher kept in the building, and since then nothing has been seen of him. He leaves a wife and six children.

Two clerks in the Cleveland postoffice were arrested on Wednesday, charged with abstracting drafts and money orders from letters.

One of the Chicago aldermen, Glade, has been convicted of receiving a bribe. His counsel has appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

On Monday evening last, at Utica, Ill., M. Conlin grossly outraged Anna O'Brien, resulting in her death on Wednesday. Conlin is under arrest. He has had for a long time the reputation of a drunken brute.

Miss Isabella Titus, aged eighteen, a young lady from Boston, respectably connected in that city, shot herself Thursday night in New York city, at the residence of a friend, dying instantly.

George R. Dennis, Democrat, was yesterday elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature, to succeed Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

The political legislative muddle at New Orleans continues. In the Senate (Warmouthites) there was no quorum, as usual. The House passed a resolution expelling absent members by a vote of 45 to 8. The Metropolitan Police have laid aside their clubs.

Grand Duke Alexis has accepted the invitation of the Missouri Legislature to visit Jefferson City, and will go to that city next Tuesday.

A hotel at Hawes Cave, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Two inmates, H. Harebridge and Edward Kelly, were burned to death, and a man named McGowan so badly burned that he cannot recover. Loss $27,000.

The West Virginia Commissioners, General Jackson, of Parkersburg, J. M. Bennett, of Weston, and A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, have published the amount and character of the Virginia debt prior to the war. After crediting Virginia with amounts expended for public improvements, bank stocks, &c., and charging her with the interest in public buildings and various funds, they find a balance in her favor of about one million dollars. The public improvements of Virginia, which represented some thirty millions of her debt before the war, they turn over to that State along with the debt for the same. Their language is that Virginia has the property and owes the debt which it represents.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned yesterday. Hiram Warner was confirmed as Chief Justice.

A large fire occurred Thursday night in the village of Abbeyville Court House, in the upper part of South Carolina. All the hotels and one side of the business square were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Some sneaking hypocrite advertises for a wife in a New York paper thus: "If this should meet the eye of some friendless, humble follower of the Savior who may desire to unite her heart and hand in a perpetual union with a gentleman of like character, a line addressed to ——— will receive prompt and honorable attention."

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Conference on Compulsory Education

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 19, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to incorporate the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; also, a bill to incorporate the People's Gas Company of Allegheny.

Mr. Humphreys introduced a bill to incorporate the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank.

Bills Reported.

An act enabling the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny to increase its capital stock; also, incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented from the General Council of Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association, asking for the creation of a Bureau of Labor and Statistics; also, a number asking the passage of a local option law.

Bounty Land.

Mr. Gray, from the Federal Relations Committee, reported favorably the joint resolution asking Pennsylvania Congressmen to urge the passage of a bill granting bounty lands to soldiers and sailors.

Compulsory Education.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution that the Committee on Education be instructed to confer with the Superintendent of Common Schools as to the expediency of compulsory education, and report by bill or otherwise. Passed.

No Amendment to the Law of Libel.

Mr. McJunkin reported negatively, from the general Judiciary Committee, a bill allowing facts to be pleaded in justification in libel and slander suits.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Wilcox, further supplement to the act incorporating the Northern Railroad and Navigation Company, allowing said corporation to make connection with the Allegheny Valley Railroad in Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

By Mr. Meek, a bill directing the sale of bonds composing the Agricultural Land Script fund, authorizing the issue of new bonds in lieu thereof, and abolishing the board of commissioners.

Favorable Report.

Bills were reported favorably as follows: By Mr. Sanner, authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of South Pittsburgh to provide for the purchase or erection of a hose house, and the purchase of a hose carriage with the necessary equipments.

By Mr. Cooper, an act legalizing the issue of bonds by Pittsburgh, and extending the same from taxation, with amendments.

By Mr. Gilfillan, an act for the protection of fish in Allegheny and Washington counties.

By Mr. Fox, an act authorizing the Board of Common Schools of the City of Allegheny to make rules and regulations and appropriate funds to maintain a library for the benefit of the public schools of Allegheny City.

By Mr. Delacey, supplement to the charter of the Duquesne Grays of the City of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned to 7:30 Monday evening.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 19.—In the House to-day bills were passed making it burglary to forcibly break into railroad station-houses, cars, or depots in the night, also, to admit as competent jurors persons who may have read newspaper accounts of criminal cases, on which they profess to sit on the jury. A bill was introduced to create liens in favor of makers and dealers in monuments and gravestones. After a long discussion, on the motion to increase the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court from three to four thousand dollars, it was defeated in both houses.

Further Argument in the Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 19.—Mr. Thomas resumed his argument in the Wharton trial this morning. He said there was no evidence to show that the prisoner had offered Ketchum twenty-six hundred dollars, and that there was no improbability that Mrs. Wharton had intrusted four thousand dollars in bonds to Ketchum without receipt, as their previous relations justified such confidence on her part. He said it was not necessary that the defense should explain the disease of which Ketchum died, but only to rebut the evidence of the prosecution that Ketchum died by poison from tartar emetic found in the stomach. He had introduced no proof of the sale of leaf to consumers, and the thorough collection of taxes would produce a record of twenty-five millions.

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS.

Yesterday's Evidence Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The investigation of the Custom House Frauds was continued today. Ex-Appraiser Palmer sent a letter denying the testimony of Spencer, to the effect that an official removed by Palmer, and subsequently reappointed by Murphy, was not removed because of a note received from the special agent of the House, asking an opportunity to correct certain statements. A broker testified as to the appraisement of the damages. To-morrow night Committee adjourns to Washington.

Correspondence was submitted concerning the appointment of Weigher Tompson, by which it was shown that Collector Sheffield and Surveyor declined to approve the nomination of that person as weigher, alleging that he had information that he was an unfit man, but on the representation of Murphy to the contrary effect, the Secretary consented to the appointment. The Secretary also declined to approve the removal of weigher Lake, but after a still further requested the change, and the department subsequently acquiesced. The copy of Murphy's letter presented does not specify the charges on which his subsequent action was based. The charges seem to have been made on Murphy's personal knowledge.

Treasury agent Howe submitted documents showing the amount of attorney fees paid to the Government in 1871, on information furnished by his men, to be $187,175; amount distributed to the same officers during the same time in moieties, $2,255.

Colonel Howe, in his address before the Congressional Committee, said the entire expenses of the Secret Service Division of the United States, comprising sixteen districts and fifty-three special agents, for the fiscal year ending December first, 1871, were about $100,000, of which $40,000 were paid for expenses and the balance in salaries. During the same time nearly two million dollars in cash was paid into the Government for duplicate jury agents, with a number of large suits still pending.

W. F. Stocking, of the firm of Leet & Stocking, was examined by Senator Pratt, and testified that he met J. P. Lindsay at Willard's Hotel, Washington, and was introduced by the latter to Leet. Lindsay and Leet then told Howell was getting up a cartage bureau in New York, and with his influence he ought to be able to get it. He procured about three hundred letters from Senators and others, cause to got the bureau at $5,000 a year as superintendent and held it until the Secretary abolished it. Almost immediately after Leet joined Old Leet and Wharton in the general order business.

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By Mr. Casserly—How did you succeed in getting so many letters from Senators? Is it a common thing for Senators to give such letters? A—I got them by my own influence. Q.—Was not the general one order of the prizes in politics that the most influential people here were contending for? A.—I understand. Q.—Was not it strange that Grinnell should volunteer to give general orders to you? A.—I don't know. Q.—Did you ever hear of external influence brought to bear on him? A.—No.

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A motion by Senator Stewart that they adjourn to-morrow to meet in Washington was lost, and the Committee will continue their labors here next week.

The Next Lecture.

On Monday evening Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, will lecture at Library Hall on the subject, "What Shall We do With our Daughters?" A contemporary in speaking of the lecture says: "We confess that curiosity more than aught else is responsible for our attendance and again we frankly confess, that we have not listened to a more logical, able, brilliant lecture for more than a year. Mrs. Livermore is, as she was kind enough to state, able to look back upon fifty years of life; and, but for her statement, she would not be charged with as much by a decade. Physically and intellectually, she is a model. As a lecturer, she is in many respects the equal of any woman who has yet attempted the arena. Her faultless elocution, earnest style, elegant language, and, above all, the true woman's soul that glows in every word, mark her as an extraordinary woman. Don't miss Mrs. Livermore's lecture. To-night's favorite orchestra will perform upon the occasion.

Important Case.

Prominent lawyers from this city and Cleveland are in Akron, Ohio, taking depositions for the defendants in the case of Jonathan L. Carter vs. George Parks et al of Cuyahoga Falls. The case is one of infringement upon a patent right, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants have made use of his patent upon a fastening nail without authority or permission on his part.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

DEFALCATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. Snapp's Opposition to Civil Service Reform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1872.

The District Deficiency Bill.

The first deficiency bill of the District Government was presented in the Territorial Assembly to-day. One of its items is $105,000 for city advertising. One of the papers receiving favors has never been heard of by newspaper men who have been here for twenty years.

Don't Want an Investigation.

The Louisiana delegation and others working in their interests have succeeded in delaying the departure of the Committee charged with investigation at New Orleans for a week, and hope to be able to prevent it altogether.

Defalcations of Internal Revenue Collectors.

Tables have been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the amount of defalcations of Collectors of Internal Revenue under various administrations. From these it appears that the amount under Lincoln was $797,746; Johnson, $1,817,223; Grant, $135,186.

Appropriations.

The House Appropriation Committee agreed to-day to report favorably upon $50,000 asked for by Secretary Fish to entertain the Japanese Embassy. The Committee will report the naval appropriation bill next week.

The Fisheries.

The delegation of Cape Cod fishermen have been assured by several New England Representatives that their interests will be carefully looked after by Congress. The delegation have drawn up resolutions which have been submitted to both the House and Senate Foreign Committees, and which provide that in case of confirmation of the Washington treaty, the fishing interests will be reimbursed from the public treasury for all losses by reason of its operation, and that a bounty of six dollars per ton will be allowed to all vessels engaged in the fishing business.

That Snapp Again.

Mr. Snapp, of Illinois, who attacked civil service reform, has been very busy since his arrival in the city in attempts to secure as many changes as possible in federal officers in his district. Since the first of January he finds the rule of the new system operates asa serious check upon his plans with regard to patronage.

The Chicago Postoffice Site.

A new scheme has been developed in regard to the Chicago Postoffice site. Wm. B. Ogden offers to sell to the Government a block of land for six hundred thousand dollars which lies outside the limits prescribed in Farwell's bill. It is stated that the proposition has been made to Secretary Boutwell, and that he is inclined to consider it favorably and recommend its adoption, in the event that the property offered within the limits prescribed in the bill is held by owners at extortionate figures.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill.

It is expected that the Senate Committee on Commerce will soon report the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, similar in terms to the one introduced by Mr. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1872.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent. to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank, New York, payable on and after the 20th inst., on all approved claims.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates representing the interests of State agricultural and horticultural societies, boards of agriculture and agricultural colleges in the United States, will meet at the city of Washington, Thursday, the 15th of February next, to confer upon subjects of national interest.

THE TOBACCO BUSINESS.

Mr. Kimball, head of the tobacco division of the Internal Revenue Department, has prepared a paper for the information of the Committee of Ways and Means, estimating the number of tobacco consumers in the United States at eight millions, who use fifty-seven pounds and fourteen ounces of tobacco and 167 cigars annually. He says a tax of twenty-four cents per pound, the present rate of the sale of leaf to consumers, and the thorough collection of taxes would produce a revenue of twenty-five millions.

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Olive Logan's Lecture at East Liverpool, O., Thursday Night.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., January 19, 1872.

Contrary to published report, Olive Logan met her engagement with the Library Association at this place, and gave on last evening the first lecture of the first course to be given to the Association. The attendance was good, and the lecturer appeared in good spirits. The manner of the speaker did not please many, there being apparently too much affectation. This may be pardonable in a lady; still, a violation of all rules of good oratory and gesticulation, accompanied with so great affectation as to destroy all naturalness, would, in a gentleman, be sufficient cause for the plainest demonstration of disapprobation. This fault was apparent in the speaker till near the close of the address, when, laying this all aside, she redeemed herself by a few noble, well-timed remarks condemnatory of the modern Woodhull-Claffin woman suffrage movement. This alone would have been sufficient in the estimation of the audience to have atoned for great faults in other parts of the address, and she left with the applause of her hearers, and the grateful thanks of many that contributed to the enjoyment of a pleasant hour. RAMBLER.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District, Philadelphia, have nominated Henry W. Gray, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. George Connell.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* urges the renomination of Associate Judge James L. Connelly.

The Bedford County Republican Committee will meet in Bedford on Monday, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Dickerson. A petition has been forwarded to the Legislature for permission to hold the spring elections on the same day that the vote is polled for Representatives.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 32.

The extraordinary demand for the famous Steinway Pianos during and before the holiday season having temporarily interrupted the publication of our weekly bulletins, we resume where we left off:

Wm. J. Howard, Esq., Philadelphia, bought a Steinway square grand piano.

Mrs. James Marshall, Allegheny, bought a Steinway upright piano.

John J. Endres, Esq., Allegheny, bought a Steinway square piano.

James McCandless, Esq., Philadelphia, bought a Steinway square grand piano, etc.

Those of the above sales were made to gentlemen residing in Philadelphia. But such is the reputation of our fellow citizens, H. K. Kleber & Bro., the Steinway sole agents, for fairness and honorableness of dealing, strict reliability, and first-class musical judgment, that persons from all parts of the country gladly avail themselves of the advantage of having their pianos personally chosen by Mr. Kleber, such chances being looked upon as a guarantee that the article purchased is strictly as represented. Truly, a good name is better than houses and lands, and the business success of the Messrs. Kleber is attributable principally to the fact that they hold to the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy."

FINE ARTS.

Examination Day at the School of Design—List of the Successful Competitors for the Prizes, &c.

Yesterday morning the School of Design for women, corner of Wood Street and Sixth avenue, was opened for the annual exhibition of the work of the pupils during the past year. Specimen of subjects in pencil, crayon, and water and oil colors were exhibited and viewed by a large number of the admirers of the fine arts. Among the judges who awarded the prizes were Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. Charles Clark and the artists, Messrs. Hetzel, Earle Linford Woodville, &c., &c. Those present took great interest in the exhibition, and confessed no little surprise at the proficiency obtained by the pupils in the several branches.

The annual examination by the judges resulted as follows:

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.—No. 1, M. Murtland; No. 2, J. Rousseau; No. 3, E. Peterson.

PERSPECTIVE.—First class. No. 1. C. Kerfoot; No. 2, C. Barklay; No. 3, C. Holmes.

SECOND CLASS.—No. 1, T. Macrum; No. 2, S. Eaton; No. 3, L. Carter and L. Simpson.

ELEMENTRY OUTLINE.—No. 1, W. Loonis; No. 2, M. Murtland; No. 3, L. Rogers; No. 4, H. Wilson.

FIGURE IN OUTLINE.—No. 1, H. Wilson; No. 2, T. Macrum; No. 3, L. Carter; No. 4, L. Rogers.

GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.—No. 1, M. Murtland; No. 2, L. Rogers; No. 3, S. Hoyer; No. 4, E. Peterson.

LANDSCAPES IN PENCIL—No. 1, J. McCrum; No. 2, M. McCune; No. 3, L. Carter.

INDIA INK (FROM FLAT)—No. 1, J. McCrum; No. 2, L. Carter; No. 3, M. Kelley.

ORNAMENT IN CRAYON—No. 1, C. Kerfoot; No. 2, J. McCrum; No. 3, M. McCune; No. 4, B. Doerflinger and L. Simpson.

ORNAMENT IN INDIA INK—No. 1, R. Baelz; No. 2, A. Shaffer.

DIAGRAMS IN COLORS—No. 1, M. McCune, No. 2, E. Peterson; No. 3, J. McCrum; No. 4, E. A. Hutchinson.

DETAIL OF FIGURE (FROM CAST)—No. 1, C. Holmes; No. 2, B. Doerflinger; No. 3, L. Simpson; No. 4, J. McCrum.

MARKS—No. 1, E. Watkins; No. 2, L. Simpson, No. 3. B. Doerflinger.

ANATOMICAL FIGURE—No. 1, Sallie F. Murdoch; No. 2, A. Shaffer; No. 3, C. Holmes, No. 4. R. Baelz.

FULL LENGTH FIGURES—No. 1, A. Shaffer; No. 2, S. F. Murdoch; No. 3, R. Baelz.

HEAD—No. 1, S. F. Murdoch; No. 2, M. Hazelwood, No. 3, E. Watkins.

LANDSCAPE AND FLOWERS (IN WATER COLORS) No. 1, C. Kerfoot; No. 2, C. Holmes; No. 3, C. Barclay.

WATER COLOR FLOWERS FROM NATURE—No. 1, C. Barclay; No. 2, C. Holmes; No. 3, C. Kerfoot.

EXCEPTIONAL CLASS—No. 1, A. Henderson and O. Turney.

CONVENTIONAL ORNAMENT—No. 1, R. Baelz, No. 2, A. Shaffer.

SEPIA LANDSCAPES—No. 1, C. Kerfoot; No. 2, B. Doerflinger; No. 3, J. G. Ouston; No. 4, I. Holmes.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL.—(Copies)—No. 1, E. Watkins; No. 2, S. Chambers; No. 3, M. Murtland; No. 4, M. Hazlewood.

OIL PAINTINGS.—Fruit, flowers and game.—Gold medal, O. Turney; No. 1, A. Shaffer; No. 2, Mrs. Campbell; No. 3, R. Baelz; No. 4, Howard.

SKETCHES FROM NATURE.—No. 1, A. Shaffer; No. 2, R. Baelz; No. 3, C. Holmes.

In regard to the quality of the work but one opinion existed, and that was one of high approbation. It is not exaggeration to say that some of the pieces in oil surpass any of those of former years, and will compare very favorably indeed with the work of much older artists. The gold medal was awarded, and not without a close contest, to a young lady for a bunch of grapes beautifully painted.

The water colors are also highly fine this year, and indeed the whole work displays such degree of proficiency as will cause the School of Design of Pittsburgh to be ranked, almost, if not the foremost in the United States. The principal of the school, Professor Hugh Newell, received the warmest commendation for the excellent manner in which he has filled the duties of his position during the past year.

Next week the rooms will be opened to the general public and then all may see and are advised to see for themselves the excellency of the work performed.

PARTING SALUTES.

The Mayor Reserves His Heavy Artillery to the Last---A Disgraceful Scene Before His Honor---How a Well-known Rowdy Was Cared For.

Yesterday morning a well-known trio, consisting of David Robinson, James McCord and Wm. Breeze, entered the house of Mary Henry, on the corner of Cherry and Virgin alleys, and amused themselves in throwing the furniture out of doors. Mary called "police," and soon the guardians of the peace were on hand and the three desperadoes were taken into custody and locked up for a hearing. Subsequently Miss Henry appeared before the Mayor and charged the prisoners with disorderly conduct. The hearing came off at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd. The woman, and other witnesses, testified to the character of the proceedings of the defendants at the time of their visit. The evidence was enough to consign them to the Workhouse, and the Mayor pronounced the decree that Robinson should pay one hundred dollars fine and costs, or go to Claremont for six months. No sooner was the sentence pronounced than Robinson turned around to where the woman, Mary, was standing and dealt her a severe blow on the nose, felling her to the floor. Her lip was cut open, her teeth loosened and her nose flattened. Immediately a second information was made before the Mayor, charging Robinson, once more, with disorderly conduct. The Mayor at once added another fine of one hundred dollars and costs to Robinson's account, and in default of payment a further stay of six months at the Workhouse. To-day Mary Henry will make an additional charge against him of assault and battery for striking her in the Mayor's office. Robinson was committed.

Of the other defendants, James McCord was fined fifty dollars with costs, and Wm. Breeze twenty-five dollars with costs, the evidence against them not being so strong as that against Robinson. Such law-breakers as the defendants in particular, who are ever and anon before one or other of our magistrates for some offense, cannot be punished too severely. Robinson should have been in the Penitentiary long since had he had his deserts, and his circle of companions would not be missed in good society were they cared for in a similar manner.

THE WEST PITTSBURGH HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Trial—The Jury Out.

At the opening of Court yesterday several witnesses were called for the defense, but did not answer. The case was then closed, and Mr. Swartzwelder addressed the jury, on behalf of the prisoner, in support of the theory that Duffield died from the effect of injuries inflicted upon himself during an epileptic fit.

District Attorney Bayne followed on behalf of the Commonwealth, and made a very able and forcible argument. He did not insist upon a conviction of murder of the first degree, but made a skilful use of the testimony to show that Loringer was guilty of murder of the second degree, or of manslaughter.

Judge Collier then charged the jury. After defining the law of murder, and remarking that the elements of first degree murder were wanting in this case, the Court stated that the first inquiry would be as to the cause of the death—whether Duffield died a natural death, or from violence. If the death was from natural cause, the verdict should be not guilty. If the jury decided that the death was from violence, and not from an epileptic attack as is claimed by the defense, they would next inquire whether the defendant inflicted that injury. If there was a reasonable doubt as to the injury having been inflicted by Loringer, that doubt should operate to his acquittal. If satisfied that Loringer inflicted the injury, only as to them determine whether the offense was murder of the second degree or manslaughter. If the wound was inflicted by Loringer, then it would devolve upon him by the evidence in the case, to show the jury that the wound was inflicted in the heat of blood, in order to reduce the grade to manslaughter. In the absence of such proof and the absence of a reasonable doubt as to each material fact, the jury should find a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury could convict of either of the offenses, or find a verdict of not guilty as their consciences might dictate.

The jury retired at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Court took a recess for one hour. At the time stated the court met again, but the jury not having yet agreed, an adjournment was had until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The Rev. S. F. Scovel's Lecture.

The friends of the Pennsylvania Female College enjoyed a rare treat on the evening of the 18th inst., in the lecture of the Rev. S. F. Scovel, on "The Relations of Education and Character." It was a masterly exhibition of the true aim of education, and of the exalted place of character, and of the occasion and privilege of establishing their connection in schools like those in which the lecturer was speaking. No mere outline can do justice to the many thoughts and well chosen words of the address. It should be heard by every teacher in the land. This was the third lecture in the course, which the directors of this institution are providing for the benefit of its patrons and friends. We think it would be difficult to overestimate the enjoyment of such addresses, delivered in the quiet, light and comfort of the new chapel, which is now part of the spacious college building.

THE SALOON ROBBERY.

Arrest of Weimer's Accomplice—Both Defendants Committed to Jail.

Mayor Brush is certainly bringing his term of office to a close in a highly creditable manner. In addition to his commendable disposition of the scoundrels who attacked a house on Virgin alley and depleted it of its furniture (reported elsewhere), he caused the arrest of the notorious Barney Gallagher for participation in the White House robbery on Thursday night. This individual is the man who put his hand into McIlhenny's pocket and stole his wallet with ninety dollars in it; the wallet was passed to Weimer, also under arrest, whose flight, with the money, has already been noted. Gallagher is a man who has passed many months in the Penitentiary and Workhouse, and who is in a fair way of visiting the former institution again. Weimer is said to have been connected with the Small-Hazlett gang of thieves, who committed several depredations in this vicinity—the former or whom is in the Penitentiary and the latter in his grave. Weimer and Gallagher are now in jail for trial at Court, where they stand excellent chances of getting extended terms of imprisonment.

J.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Downer vs. Brown have not yet agreed. They have been out three days and two nights, and must be a very "disagreeable" set.

Marvin vs. School Directors of East Deer township. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,060.

Schmidt & Friday vs. Grogan. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1,100.

In Judge Hampton's branch the case of the Pittsburgh Trust Company vs. C. Breining was taken up. The defendant was one of the parties who started the Pittsburgh Trust Company, but afterward withdrew from it, and the company now sues for his subscription as a stockholder. Verdict for the company for $289 50, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law reserved.

The cases of same vs. Geo. Gerber, Joseph Dierstein and C. E. Weitershausen will be determined by the final decision in the case named above.

In the case of same vs. Alfred Kredel, the

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

M. CATACAZY, late Russian Minister at Washington, in obedience to instructions from his Government, sails for Europe to-day. The *Eastern Budget* says that Baron von OFFENBERG, the present political agent and Consul General of Russia at Bucharest, will be his successor.

THE Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District have nominated HENRY W. GRAY, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. GEORGE CONNELL. The District is largely Republican, and Mr. GRAY's election is certain, unless an independent candidate should take the field. An effort is being made to induce Colonel A. K. MCCLURE to run as an independent candidate. He states that if he accepts the candidacy it will be as a Republican, free to give a faithful support to the Republican organization, in and out of the Senate, except that he will not obey a caucus requiring him to oppose a just modification of the Registry law and other municipal reforms. A letter requesting him to accept was being circulated in Philadelphia for signatures yesterday and the day before.

THE House bill creating a National Educational fund from the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands, providing that these lands shall hereafter be devoted to educational purposes, one-half to be divided equally among the States, and the other half in proportion to the number of common schools they organize, reported the other day from the Committee on *Education* and Labor, and recommitted to that body for further consideration, is an important measure, requiring, perhaps, certain modifications of details, but in its main provisions liberal and sound. It is rumored—incorrectly, it is to be hoped—that the Democratic members of the House purpose to oppose the passage of the bill, on the ground that it tends to "centralization." Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, has charge of the measure, and will press it to an early vote.

IN the current number of the *Galaxy*, Gen. CUSTAR attempts to prove that the Indian is not civilizable. Probably not, under the methods of procedure which that dashing cavalryman would be likely to adopt with regard to him. A good many reflective people, however, who have studied the application of the laws of civilization to the Indian quite as carefully and conscientiously as the General, have arrived at totally different conclusions, which possess, moreover, the considerable advantage of being fortified by facts. A late number of the Branford (Canada) *Courier*, for instance, mentions, in support of the belief that the Indians are capable of civilization, that among the Six Nation Indians, of Canada, there are as many sober, virtuous and industrious aborigines as there are in the same number of white people in the parts adjacent. How does Gen. CUSTAR, and the considerable following which he has in this matter, reconcile these facts with his theory?

THE cotton manufactures of Fall River, Massachusetts, are said to be expanding at an unprecedented rate. It is reported that new capital to the amount of about sixteen millions of dollars has been invested, and that twenty new mills either have been or shortly will be added to the producing power of that enterprising city. But how long would this promising state of affairs be likely to last, were the protective system, of which it is the encouraging outgrowth, overturned by the free-traders who are warring against it? These sixteen millions of dollars have been thus invested by capitalists because the existence of the tariff insures a fair interest return. But how many of the contemplated new mills would be erected, should the free traders succeed in inducing the present Congress to abolish the tariff on imported fabrics? Would there not be a pretty sudden suspension of building enterprise and stoppage of spindles, followed by consequences to the surrounding country almost as disastrous as if it had been ravaged by fire or flood? Said the Great NAPOLEON, "If an empire were made of adamant, these free trade systems would grind it to powder," and those who seek to reduce the United States to a commercial dependency of England would do well to think of it.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* comes to the relief of Delaware and her public whipping posts, and calls for a thorough reconsideration of the question whether the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails upon certain classes of offenders is necessarily barbarous, cruel and impolitic, as it is now generally held to be. The *Journal* maintains that "under wise and humane regulations" it is a proper adjunct of the highest civilization, and expresses the hope that the new York Legislature will appoint a committee to investigate the subject in all its bearings. It thinks that bad boys have often enough been cured by a judicious application of birch, to warrant the experiment on depraved children of a large growth, and suggests as proper subjects for such discipline, professional thieves, pickpockets, confidence men, blackmailers, perpetrators of criminal assaults on men and women, and generally those incorrigible, ingrained rascals and wretches against whom existing laws are not a sufficient protection. The plan seems revolting to all our preconceived ideas of humanity and civilization, and it looks like a poor method of reforming a man, to beat the self-respect out of him by way of a beginning. It is quite likely, as the *Journal* argues, that the whipped person would not soon expose himself to a second dose of the castigation; but he would probably betake himself and his evil propensities elsewhere, where the punishment did not exist. And while this would be a good riddance for the community which he left, it would be a very poor gain for that into which he entered. If existing statutes do not provide sufficient punishment for rogues and rascals, the defect can easily be remedied. But merely to lash the wrong doer from one locality to another is neither to prevent crime nor to guard society against the criminal.

A NUMBER of extraordinary revelations concerning the organization of the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer have within a few days been made, from which it appears that the Court is a tribunal altogether unknown to the laws of the State, and therefore completely devoid of power, authority or right to impanel grand juries to try cases, or to pronounce judgment or sentences. It seems that in 1847 an act was passed by the Legislature requiring a Supreme Court Judge to preside in the New York Courts of Oyer and Terminer, with two associates; such associates being either the Mayor, Recorder, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, or two Aldermen. In 1853, however, this act was so amended as to make Aldermen ineligible to seats as Judges, and authorized Supreme Court Judges to sit alone, or with Associate Judges at discretion. But the new city charter of 1870 explicitly repealed this law, withdrawing all discretionary powers from the Supreme Court Judges, and bringing again the law of 1847 into full force and effect. Since the passage of the new charter, therefore, the Court of Oyer and Terminer should properly have been composed of two Associates and a presiding Judge at the Supreme Court, but has actually been held by a Supreme Court Judge alone. The question has been brought before the Court of Appeals in the shape of a motion for the release of a prisoner recently indicted by a Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced by the Recorder to three years' imprisonment. Should a decision be rendered in favor of the appellant, it will carry with it the release of all prisoners so indicted, convicted and sentenced during the past two years, including the carbook murderer, FOSTER, who is under sentence of death pronounced by the Court. The indictment against STOKES was also found by a Grand Jury impanelled by the Court in question, and many persons have come to be hardly worth the paper on which it is written. The matter has excited the utmost interest in legal and judicial circles throughout the State.

THE REMONSTRANCE AND THE CHALLENGE.

In challenging Mrs. DAHLGREN to a public discussion of the subject of Woman's Rights, the champions of the cause showed a manifest want of logic as well as a manifest want of politeness. Even assuming that the WOODHULL branch of the party, lately assembled in convention in Washington had not, by the mere name they have adopted, or at any rate acquired, forfeited the right to be respectfully recognized by ladies of fastidious tastes, still the authors of the challenge ought to have seen that neither Mrs. DAHLGREN nor Mrs. SHERMAN, nor any other signer of the famous remonstrance of last winter, could participate in a public discussion without palpable violation of the principles upon which they oppose Women's Rights, so called. In the remonstrance referred to and in papers which have appeared in *The True Woman*, a Baltimore publication, these ladies have taken the ground that domestic life is woman's true sphere and the preservation of feminine modesty an object of paramount importance. In signing and sending their remonstrance to Congress they merely exercised the right of petition, a right which inheres in every American irrespective of sex, and which in its use involves no departure from custom and no encroachment upon the present constitution of society. In publishing their thoughts concerning the condition and duties of women in a newspaper or magazine, they were equally on the ground of admitted right and propriety. The most sensitive woman, and the most assiduous household economist may write and print a statement of her opinions without danger of compromising delicacy, or neglecting her most urgent duties. Of course the challenge was declined, and the practised debaters of the Convention were denied the longed-for opportunity of an easy triumph over ladies who do not profess to have studied the art of wrangling. For a statement of the arguments by which their less ambitious sisters oppose female suffrage and other allied reforms, they were referred to those publications which had provoked the challenge. We do not know what action on the subject was finally taken by the convention; we may, however, reasonably suspect that the refusal to debate the question at issue was looked upon as a sign of conscious weakness, and as entitling the challengers to some, if not all the honors of victory. No sneer at feminine inconsequence is necessarily implied in such a supposition, as masculine agitators of reform often exhibit similar haste in ascribing the effects of timidity or disdain or confidence in the stability of the right to the renown of their own ability to meet all comers in the business of chopping logic.

Especial interest attaches to the "Remonstrance" of the Washington ladies, because there can be little doubt that it expresses the real sentiments of a vast majority of the educated women of the country concerning the right of suffrage. They not only do not desire what the reformers seek to obtain for them, but they dread the consequences of the agitation of the subject. One of its effects is already apparent in the decadence of the almost universal sentiment of deference and courtesy towards women of all social grades, which was formerly an honorable distinction of American men; a change or retrogression of which the results are much to be deplored as evil to both sexes. The advocates of Woman's Rights sometimes express indignation that members of their sex who do not themselves desire the suffrage try to prevent others from securing the right. In truth their opposition is most natural, as it is certain that whatever evil effects might flow from the change would be felt not only by those who had labored for it, but by women in general. This is the ground taken by the Washington Remonstrants, and it is ground easily defended. On the other hand, the blessings or the advantages which are expected from the reform would not be so impartial or universal. Of men entitled to vote a very large proportion do not exercise the right at all, or exercise it only on special occasions. The failure is an admitted evil. Were the right of suffrage extended to women, there is reason to believe that relatively few of them would care to use their privilege. Many would abstain in mere indifference, while many more would shrink from the exposure required for the performance of the duty, and a large majority of the female voters would consist of those whom women as a class would never have selected to represent them. These few voters, in the consciousness of political importance and in other ways, would feel the greatness of the privilege to which they had attained. But in the form of substantial measures of legislation favorable to women in opposition to men, women would probably receive no benefits from female voters which they could not have secured by private influence with their fathers, husbands and brothers.

The argument that the admission of women to the ballot would purify our politics and exert a generally refining influence on our social state, has little force with people who look candidly at the facts of human nature as they appear in actual life and in history. Probabilities are all in favor of the opinion that the change would degrade women without elevating men. Of the excitement incident to social and political conflicts women are just as susceptible as men, while they are less capable of controlling sudden impulses. Hence their activity in the electoral agitations of our republican institutions would most likely intensify rather than calm the perturbation. Indeed, as many refined women would surely not become active politicians, the activity of a different class would give a character of additional repulsiveness to scenes already sufficiently unattractive. The lesson fairly derivable from the part performed by women in the first French revolution and during the recent reign of the Paris Commune is scouted by some as inapplicable to this country. Those were "illiterate creatures" who never enjoyed the blessings of a free country. But that is begging the question. They were neither better nor worse than multitudes of their sex who if allowed would take an active part in American politics, and who would soon prove that mere feminine influence does not inevitably soften or refine the manners of politicians. It is also forgotten that one of the most conspicuous and sanguinary women of the Commune, LOUISE MICHEL, possessed considerable education. She was a schoolmistress at Batignolles before she entered on the work of reorganizing society with fire and sword. Of all the Communists tried by the "Council of War" LOUISE MANI fested the most defiant and courageous spirit. She alone never by a word sought to avoid responsibility for her actions, but proudly boasted before the Court of her share in the assassination of the Generals, in the murder of the hostages and in the attempt to burn the city, and she boldly confessed with evident joy that she had volunteered to go to Versailles and assassinate M. THIERS. Much to her regret the Court declined to hang her, and simply ordered her to be sent beyond seas. This indulgence was shown in deference to her sex, a reason which, in the estimation of LOUISE and of many of her sisters in this country, was an insult to her understanding, which calls for bitter resentment.

THE following curious reminiscence of the first meeting of Vice President Colfax and Senator Sherman is of considerable interest as showing not only the personal changes but also the public progress made since the period to which it refers. Senator Sherman's first appearance in the political world was as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated General Taylor for President. When the election of a Secretary was in order, another Ohio delegate arose in the Convention and said that the Ohio delegation had a young man in it whom he desired to nominate for that position that if elected it would probably be the only official position that he would ever hold, as he said he hailed from a hopelessly Democratic district. He was unanimously chosen. A delegate from Indiana nominated a young man from that delegation for Assistant Secretary, and made a similar speech concerning him, and he was chosen. Schuyler Colfax and John Sherman thus met each other, and shook hands for the first time at the Secretary's desk.

THE proposition to erect a statue of Horace Greeley is again revived. Nearly six thousand dollars were pledged for that purpose last Wednesday, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin. Should the project be carried out it is proposed to erect the statue opposite that of the elder philosopher, so that Printing House Square may have two Franklins instead of one. The movement is evidently a *Sun* stroke, the publisher of that journal being announced as treasurer of the fund, while the name of its editor leads the list of subscribers. With reference to the argument that statues in honor of eminent individuals should only be erected after their death, the *Sun* urges that it does not apply in this case; the services of Mr. Greeley to his country and humanity having been of so memorable character as to place the compliment proposed beyond the ordinary rule.

We have received from Colonel Whitley, Chief of the United States Detective Service, a pamphlet upon the system adopted by him in the detection of criminals. Colonel Whitley argues that counterfeiters, who maintain an outward appearance of respectability, can be reached in no other way than by the employment of men who assume temporary participation in the crime they are engaged in discovering, and that this mode of detection has received the most eminent jurists of the country. He says that the whole truth can only be arrived at when the accused counterfeiter is confronted with his confederate, who appears of the stand; and that when a real confederate thus turns against the accused, not only is the defendant legally convicted, but the witness himself becomes a convicted, reformed criminal.

A BERLIN lithographer has, it is said, after years of study, succeeded in inventing inimitable paper money. The color of the paper is the secret on which the invention rests. The inventor says the colors cannot be chemically analyzed; on applying the magnifying glass they can be distinguished from all other colors, and in their quality as colors they cannot be imitated by photography nor any other way. The inventor says that he will enable each individual State to have its own composition, and that this process is not a more expensive one than the present paper preparation for securities or Treasury notes.

A TEMPERANCE BILL, similar in its provisions to the one recently passed by the Illinois Legislature, is now before the Missouri Senate Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence, with a prospect of being favorably reported upon.

THE latest satire upon the woman's suffrage movement is furnished by a venerable turkey gobbler of Christiansburg, Virginia, who has built himself a nest and is now gravely sitting upon four apples.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Missouri "society man" committed suicide because he couldn't talk briskly enough to suit himself.

An Indiana youngster mischievously set the family piano on fire. By playing on it vigorously the fire was extinguished.

In Charleston, S. C., they send persons to jail for twenty days for sleeping in church. The penalty visited on the preacher who lulls those unfortunates to rest is not mentioned.

The Japanese make a paper which bears any amount of soaking without injury. This is the kind of material on which to print shares of corporations that take frequent occasion to water their stock.

The valuation of property at Monaco, the only famous place in Europe where gaming is still allowed, has doubled since the edicts suppressing Baden-Baden and the others.

Mr. Carter, who has made investigation of the insurance losses by the Chicago fire, says: "The greatest sufferer by the Chicago fire was Chicago; then Hartford, then New York, and then Providence."

A New Hampshire man recently refused to subscribe for a daily paper, "because it helped to build up the business of the place, and the wealthier the town was the higher the taxes would be."

A coal famine was threatened at Seneca, Kansas, on account of the stoppage of shipments on the St. Joseph and Denver Road, so the people went to opening coal mines all around, and kept the price down to twenty-eight cents.

A conscientious citizen of Lafayette, Indiana, gave a woman a note for $500, as balm to heal the feelings he had wounded, and afterward married her for the purpose of getting possession of the note. He then destroyed the document and left for parts unknown.

Mobile mocking birds imitate the policemen's cheery whistle so successfully that the fattest members of the force have been known to run several blocks, with the thermometer up in three figures, to succor a suppositious comrade in distress.

A Connecticut clergyman recently announced from the pulpit that he had heard a man say he had read the Bible through in sixty hours. Determined to ascertain whether the individual told the truth, he set about it himself, and read the whole of it aloud to his wife in fifty-nine hours and something over thirty minutes. And the paper that publishes the item hasn't a word of commiseration for the unfortunate wife.

Time and custom often change a legitimate expression into a vulgarism. Thus, in the opening of one of Dean Milman's theological works it is written, "The great drama of the Hebrew dispensation has been *played out*." The propriety of this expression is undoubted and its meaning clear; yet how odd it sounds.

The downtrodden monarchies must envy the blessings of liberty enjoyed by republican France. Not a telegram can go into a French paper until it has passed the rigid scrutiny of the Government censor.

A curious association has been formed in London called "The Society of the Holy Name of Jesus." Its object is to suppress the habit of using profane language. Its members would find a splendid field of operation among the Pittsburgh newsboys.

Writing about the expensive toys now made for children Fanny Fern says: "The doll of my bibdays was a crooked-necked squash, with a towel for a dress, and a numerous progeny of little cucumbers for babies; and I was just as happy and a great deal better contented than the little girl of to-day with a one-hundred-dollar Paris doll."

The geese of Strasburgh are to have a respite. Hereafter the disease of the liver will be less assiduously cultivated among those unhappy fowl. The delicious *pate de foie gras*, of which these livers form the main ingredient are no longer eaten in Paris. Since the German occupation the Parisians believe the pies are poisoned.

Here is praise from a self estimated "Sir Hubert Stanley." The London *Saturday Review* thinks that although "there is no department of literature or science in which Americans themselves would question the superiority of England, yet 'the public documents of the States are of far more varied and general value and interest than our own.'" This is the total American thoroughness and mastery in geographical science, upon which it says, our authors "have written much and carefully."

Two women in Detroit got at dagger's point, and one of them, of an original turn of mind, got a parrot, and taught Polly to say, "You thief," whenever her foe passed by. Not to be outdone, the other fair belligerent also got a Polly, whom she taught to scream, "You dye your hair," whenever the enemy came in sight. Finally a police justice was appealed to, and both the parrot guns were spiked.

Of spiritualists in the United States Judge Edmonds thinks there are about 6,000,000; Hepworth Dixon, 3,000,000; Andrew Jackson Davis, 4,230,000; Warren Chase, 8,000,000; the Roman Catholic Council that met last year at Baltimore, between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000. Mr. Tabb, an English traveler, after very thorough investigation, thinks, that inclusive of children of believers, there are not more than 1,000,000.

A Boston Coroner has been accused of presenting bills for viewing bodies that he never saw. He gets $4 a head, and gets ahead about $4 every time.

There are at present 100 miles of block ice on the Hudson ten inches thick, and ice men state that such a surface has not been known for years.

A Washington correspondent writes: "There was a ludicrous incident happened at a concert last week. To the mortification of a young lady attending, her overdress caught on the back of the seat, revealing through the opening an illustrated paper."

Alcohol's work in Europe goes vigorously forward, although the use of wines and beers has done much to check its general progress. The abuse of alcoholic drinks which was so common during the sieges of Paris is beginning to show its effects by a considerable augmentation of cases of delirium tremens and general paralysis of alcoholic origin.

An Indianapolis newspaper says that a banquet in that city was opened with prayer by the Rev. Emsly Hamilton, "whisky gauger for the Sixteenth District."

It is reported in Washington, though we doubt the accuracy of the report itself, that a scheme has been proposed in the Senate Committee on Finance, with the sanction of Mr. Sumner's name, which, if adopted, will add two hundred millions, and possibly double that amount, to the volume of currency. The scheme proposed is said to have in view the establishment of an "exchange" bank, with a capital of one hundred millions, one-fourth of which shall be in gold and the remainder in legal tenders, and the bank to have authority to issue two hundred million dollars of paper money, which is to be redeemable in coin and, under certain restrictions, it is proposed to allow the new "monster"—as General Jackson, if alive, would designate it—the privilege of issuing four hundred millions of paper money.

GREAT complaint is made of the enormous number of petty claims and bills which are continually swelling the calendars of both houses of Congress, and it is said that unless some remedy is provided in the matter, either by general laws or by the appointment of an examining Commission to report to Congress directly, its various Committees will speedily become mere claim agencies, and that the whole business of legitimate legislation will inevitably be blocked. No wonder that, with such a nuisance to contend against, the public business should wear so billious a look.

In a recent suit against a New York Insurance Company to recover the amount of insurance effected on a mill destroyed by fire, the defense was entered that a clause in the policy provided that any suit on the same must be commenced within a year from the loss, which was not done. The point at issue was whether the year commenced when the fire took place or at the time notice of the loss was given to the company. The Court held that the year commenced at the time notice was given, and the demurrer of the defendants was accordingly overruled.

THE following able poem on "The Two-fold Province of Journalism," appears in the Boston *Traveller*:

My lady fair comes from the ball;
Guides from her carriage, stately
The steps ascends—I hold her train—
Bids me "good night" sedately.
My bearing makes me confident,
By that mysterious rustle
When she retires, she first takes off,
Then sits and *reads* her bustle.
That's why they like the "quarto" best,
Even in the highest station.
Ah! two-fold power of newspapers
For Woman's re-formation.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois recently decided in an action against a railroad company for injuries to the plaintiff, a passenger on a train of the defendants, occasioned by the negligence of the company, that the jury may consider in estimating the damages whether the mental faculties of the plaintiff were impaired by the accident; and that this is a legitimate subject of inquiry, without reference to the question whether the act was wilfully done.

A noted Tammany ruffian, just ousted from a sinecure into which he had been fitted by Tweed, says he knows all about the Nathan murder, and will tell where the murderer is on condition that one of his relatives, who is implicated in the crime, shall be pardoned.

PERSONAL.

Mr Catacazy is not the only ambassador that has been involved in complications by a too charming wife. The Austrian ambassador to France, Prince Metternich, is in similar case. His Princess and Madame Thiers have had numerous collisions, and he finds the only way to peace is the road back to Vienna. The upshot of this state of things will be that diplomacy will fall into the hands of the bachelors.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison comes out squarely in favor of President Grant, and declares that Mr. Greeley's opposition is due to the philosopher's own aspirations after the highest office in the gift of the people.

A filial youth of Sunderland, Mass., had his mother arrested on a charge of stealing his shovel and tongs. Somebody ought to have gone for that young man with the poker.

T. Seaton Donaho, Esq., of Williamsport, has been "culling a garland," as he calls it, for Maggie Mitchell, and prints it in the local paper. There are three flowers, or verses, in this wreath, and the perfume of them is suggestive of that of the yellow bloom of the dandelion. We don' know who Donaho is, but scarcely think his doggerel will get him a private box at Maggie Mitchell's performance in Williamsport next Monday evening.

This is the last concerning the author of "What I Know About Farming." It asserts that he lately paid a visit to Danbury, Conn., and hearing that the villagers had just made 4000 pounds of cheese from sixteen cows, started immediately for the slaughter house to witness the operation.

Miss Kate Stanton, in her lecture on "Whom to Marry," recommends men to choose large women for wives. Being a light-weight, there is no reason for supposing she is saying a word for herself.

The Wm. M. Tweed Club of New York has erased from its rolls the names of Wm. M. Tweed, Sr., Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., and Richard Tweed. "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark omitted is a mild form of incongruity compared with this.

Nilsson's claim to notice in Indianapolis is that she "kicks a piano stool clear across the stage, apparently with little effort."

The Danbury, Conn., *News* says: "An individual named Phelps, suffering from dyspepsia, commenced a series of horse-back rides this morning. On the road between here and Beaver Brook the animal stepped one side to climb over a fence, when Mr. Phelps got off. He says riding horse-back cuts up the roads too much.

It will not do for Theodore Tilton to go to Switzerland. Advocates of Woman's Rights in that benighted land are proceeded against according to law.

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton is going to lecture in Chicago. She is the "Pearl of the Platform." At least she says so herself in her advertisements, and, of course she ought to know. When she has an unappreciative audience does she feel as if she were casting pearls before swine?

A poor little Michigan girl baby has been named Dorcas Sally Samantha Celista Susan Jones.

Dr. Mary Walker has allowed her hair to grow again in clustering ringlets, and shows other promising signs of returning femininity.

Rev. John McPherson, of Dundee, Scotland, thinks that Burns will have a long account to answer for at the day of judgment because of his bacchanalian songs.

Some editorial fiend in human form, who writes for the Indianapolis *Journal*, was allowed to perpetrate the following outrage on defenseless woman: "Rev. Dr. Burlingame, of St. Louis, is delivering a course of lectures to prove that woman is 'Not Exactly an Angel.' The Doctor had better address himself exclusively to the married men. Married men, as a general thing, do not need to be enlightened on that point."

The witty Princess Metternich said the other day of the French President: "M. Thiers is like Jeannot, the lover in the song, always going from Jeannette to the blonde, without ever possessing either. Under a king he courts the republic. To-day, when there is a republic, he courts with royalty."

The Young Men's Christian Union, of Chicago, acknowledge the receipt of a check for fifty dollars from George Alfred Townsend. Which is the greatest of the liars will be interesting "Gath," the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. "Gath" is Townsend.

M. D. Landon, the "Eli Perkins" of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has been engaged by Carlton, the New York publisher, to write a biography of "Artemus Ward."

The statement, that J. McClosky, Charles Gayler, Albert Aiken, F. Macfee and half a dozen other Shakespeares of the period are dramatizing the eventful career and tragic death of Fisk, is only based on rumor.

Signor Nigra, the Italian plenipotentiary at Paris, is more fortunate than Prince Metternich. He has known how to get the women on his side. No one, they say, kisses to more purpose, and with more devotion the hand of Mlle. Felicie Dosne, the sister of Madame Thiers. She defends him, and her brother-in-law does not want a quarrel with her. How many things, including Ambassadorships, depend on less than this.

GERRIT SMITH is in his seventy-fifth year, and his memory is so perfect that he can repeat most of the Psalms and many other parts of the Bible. His domestic life has been exceptionally happy, and the bride whom he wedded in half a century ago is the companion and helpmate of his latter days.

The Best Newspaper.

[From the Hollidaysburg Register.]

We call attention to the prospectus of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It is one of the most ably edited papers in the State, and the best newspaper west of the Alleghenies.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great vegetable tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs; but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and fatal enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that stamina, vital energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health*. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

English Hair Brushes,
ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.
A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo HORN COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES. For sale at the lowest prices, at
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, that I WARRIN ONE OF ALIS, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

BANK STATEMENTS.
STATEMENT OF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., to December 31, 1871, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1869.

1. Capital Stock $100,000, with privilege of increasing to		$500,000 00
2. Assets—Cash in Bank	$ 5,468 74	
Mortgages	26,500 00	
Loans on Collateral	6,700 00	
Book Accounts	1,467 87	
Premiums, Notes and Cargo Premiums	2,982 97	
Stock Notes and Balance Due by Stockholders	64,000 00	
Office Furniture	77 11	
Accrued Interest not due	749 25	
		$110,196 02
3. Liabilities		5,430 84
		$105,065 18
4. Premiums Received to December 31, 1871	$30,625 97	
Interest Received to December 31, 1871	3,202 98	
Interest Accrued not due	749 25	
		$ 34,728 46
5. Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1871— Taxes and Stamps	$ 924 85	
Salaries, Rent, Advertising and all other Expenses	61 37 27	
Reinsurance, Returned Premiums and Commissions	3,711 63	
Fire Losses	18,869 54	
	29,663 28	
		$ 5,065 18
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1871		$2,053,486 85
7. One Loss unadjusted, estimated at		350 00

By order of the Board.
JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

STAR HAMS AND BEEF—DAVIS'S celebrated
STAR HAMS AND DRIED BEEF,
Just out of Smoke, very nice, received and for sale by the tierce or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of Capt. JOSEPH H. PORTER, deceased. Parties having claims against said estate or owing debts to the same, will please call at once on the undersigned.
E. PORTER, Jr., Shousetown, Pa.,
Administrator.

CORNS,
BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS
Removed in a few minutes. All other diseas of the Foot treated successfully.
DR. PETERSON,
Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

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Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
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PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pleasantly located on Fifth avenue, near the outer limits of the city, reached by Pennsylvania Railroad and Oakland Street Railway, offers the very best Educational advantages, and an attractive home. Second Session of the year begins FEBRUARY 1st. For particulars address
Rev. JAS. BLACK, D. D., President.

NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS
Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Careful and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. L. D., or
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New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

Steubenville Female Seminary.
This well known School offers the accumulated advantages of forty-three years for obtaining a good education. The charges are less than in other Schools of similar grade and facilities little more than five dollars a week. A deduction of one fourth is made for the daughters of Clergymen of all denominations.
The next Session (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 13, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.
Send for Catalogue to
Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Supt., or
Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.
Tths

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BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the subjects of a Polite and Christian Education. For Circular, please address
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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
105 and 107 LIBERTY STREET, opposite the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. ROBERT MACK, Proprietor. This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and conv enient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night.

Metropolitan Hotel
(FORMERLY BROWN'S,)
Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
☞The House has been completely Renovated, Refitted and Refurnished, and a PASSENGER ELEVATOR introduced.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, BINDERS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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For Instantaneously Filing and Binding.
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CHAS. E. JOHNSON & CO.'S well known PRINTING INKS, WADE & CO.'s Celebrated COLORED INKS, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices, at
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E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
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☞No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. WM. H. DUFF is in attendance the entire day to write pen and ink copies for pupils.
For full information, Specimens, &c., call or address
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OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Mock Bars, Axles, Scrap, Blooms.
American and South Pig Iron and Metals
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(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

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SHIRTS
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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of JAMES W. KENNEDY, deceased. Parties having claims against said estate or owing debts to the same, will please call at once on the undersigned.
VEECH, WATSON & VEECH, Attorneys,
Corner Grant and Fourth avenue, or to
S. B. MCELROY, Administrator.
54 Wood street.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED
MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Carpets, Oil Cloths
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets,
VERY CHEAP.
At $1 25 White Bed Quilts, extra large size.
At 25c, 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.
At 12½c, New Styles Plaid Ginghams—an extra bargain.
At 6¾c, Lilac Prints, fast colors.
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At 8 1-3c, Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, Fast Colors.
At 10c, all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a superior bargain.
Sheeting Muslins, all Widths,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
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Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
NOTICE.
D

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LECONTA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, } DRS.

C. C. MANFULL, } H. P. McINTOSH,

R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bear'ng 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under authority of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.

The developments, before the Committee of Ways and Means, of the doings of the Syndicate, with the large profits derived by them in their placing the 5-20's of 1865 loan, over and above the commission allowed by law, has directed the attention of thoughtful business men to the rumored proposal of the great house of the "Red Shield." Especially is that part of their proposition which requires the payment of the interest in Europe objectionable. There is no more palpable job on the list of proposals in Congress than this, which has been urged by the Treasury Department with great pertinacity from year to year. When our national credit abroad was supposed to be more or less shaken by our civil war, the scheme was proposed and was nearly being carried. Those who at first supposed it were accused of wishing to injure the credit of the country and restrict the operations of the Treasury; but afterward some judicious friends of the Administration took hold and the project was barely defeated. Since then it has been renewed almost annually, but as the reason urged—the importance of making our securities acceptable to foreign capitalists—has been of less account, it has not gained friends. Now there is a grand rally to force it through on the plea that the want of gold makes an arrangement hinders the negotiations of the new bonds. Of course, a fat job like this will not want for advocates, who scent the spoils, and hope to profit by their distribution. A scheme of this sort would give the control of the *foreign exchange* market to the manipulators under this privilege, and besides their legitimate fees, they could depredate to almost any extent upon those who are regularly engaged in the foreign trade. It is a shame that such corrupt and pernicious measures should find apologists and defenders among those of whom the country might reasonably expect better things. A reference to the past shows that the credit of the United States has been steadily rising for seven years. Just before the war ended our Government was borrowing money at three per cent. after the peace, the rate rapidly fell to seven per cent.; in 1869 it fell to six per cent.; in 1870 to five and a half per cent., and before the end of 1871 to a small fraction more than five per cent. Now, this steady progress is evidently a natural reaction after the depression of the war. Looking back to before the war, we find that the maximum point in our national credit was in 1855 and 1856. Our six per cent. bonds, with eleven or twelve years to run, then sold at 115—a price just equivalent to par for a bond drawing four and a half per cent. interest. Our Government is now stronger than it then was, our people have demonstrated their ability and their determination to meet their obligations, and our credit must, therefore, by better hereafter. Who then is prepared to say that this is the most propitious time to refund our debt at the average of 4 3-4 per cent., now said to be offered? Examined by this light the offer is certainly not extraordinarily inviting. Our bonds are daily more and more in demand in Europe, and the attempt to buy any such amount as that named would at once raise the price to the equivalent of par for the 4 1-2 per cents themselves.

—Local stocks show considerable activity, and holders of 5-20s are changing their investments from those, now uncertain, securities to more permanent bonds. We have reports of sales of Valley 7s at 91 and interest; Penn Avenues at par and interest. Also, a small lot of Pittsburgh Savings Bank stock at 91 ex-dividend; and 20 shares Diamond Savings Bank at $50 50 a share, (46 paid in).

The Chicago *Tribune* says of their local money market:

The business market is easier than at the close of last week, and as far as the immediate future can be foreseen now, the prospect favors an almost pleasure condition of the market during the rest of the month.

There is an active demand for money in this market, but country bank balances with their correspondents here are large, and bankers and the banks would be glad to increase their loans if the right kind of short time paper was offered.

We should be glad to say the same of our own market, but must still quote the market close.

The judgments on the records reported docket for the week foot up over $46,000.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110	110	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	110½	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112⅝
10-40s	110½	110½	110¾
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109	109	109

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
Central Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific	

—We have accounts of the following banks: Savings Bank of New Milford, Pa., D. B. Clark, Cashier; Monroe County Bank, of Woodsfield, O., Ira Williams, Cashier; and John F. Oliver, at Alliance, O.

—The stock market was strong throughout the day, with Pacific Mail and Union Pacific as the special features. The first named advanced on the introduction of a bill into the Albany Legislature to reduce the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $10,000,000, and on the prospect of the company getting an additional subsidy of $500,000 for double mail service on the China and Japan route. The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is also increasing the business of the steamer line. A full freighted extra steamer was sent out on the 8th from New York, another is loading for the 16th, and another will be sent about February 1st. The company promise to publish their monthly earnings, beginning at an early date. In Union Pacific the bad prospects for the winter business has induced a large short interest in the stock, and the buyers have been some of the leading parties in the Western Union Telegraph Company. Their object is to get control at the next election, in about sixty days, and among other benefits they expect to derive is the control of the *Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company*, owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It is, therefore, very dangerous to go "short" of the stock at present, however, tempting a speculation it may seem to be in a calculation founded simply on the intrinsic worth of the stock.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 19, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109	109⅛	109	109	109	109
Canton	.....	71½	72¼	72¼	.....	72¼
West'n Union Tel	.....	73¼	73⅝	73⅝	.....	73⅝
Quicksilver	29	29	29	29	.....	29
Pacific Mail	59½	59½	59	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
Adams Express	.....	91½	.....	92	.....	92
Wells Fargo Ex	.....	57¾	.....	57⅝	.....	.....
American Express	.....	68½	.....	68½	.....	.....
United States Ex	.....	62¾	.....	62¾	.....	.....
New York Central	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	98	98
N. Y. Central scrip	94½	94½	.....	94	93½	93⅝
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	114½	114	114¼	114	113⅝	113⅝
Michigan Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	92¾	92	92½	92	91½	91¾
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	93¾	.....	93½	93½	93¾
Chicago & North'n	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Do. preferred	93½	93½	.....	93½	93½	93¾
Rock Island	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111¾
St. Paul	58½	58½	.....	58⅜	58	58
Do. preferred	74½	74½	.....	74½	74	74
Wabash	74	74	.....	74	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	.....	96⅝	96	96
Ohio and Mississ	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½	49
Chicago & Alton	.....	120½	.....	120½	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	130½	.....	130½	.....	.....
Terre Haute	.....	4¼	.....	4¼	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	11¼	.....	11¼	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	112	.....	112	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	112	.....	112	.....	.....
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
	11:30 P.M.		1:30 P.M.			
Tennessee State bonds	69¾		66¾			
Do. new	66¾		66¾			
South Carolina, July	39		39½			
South Carolina, April	39		39½			
Missouri sixes	96¾		96¾			

Gold carrying at 4 to 7 ₰ cent.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	60⅝	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	56¾
Lehigh Navigation	49	Camden and Amboy	128¾
Catawissa	47¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alley R.	46	Reading	57

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.

REMARKS—Considerable rain, mixed with snow, has fallen to-day, and should the weather moderate there may be a swell in the river, which is just now much needed. We have few or no changes to note in the market rates. Butter has advanced 3c ₰ lb, and still the supply of prime table fails short of the demand. Eggs are held firmly at a slight advance over former quotations. The reported advance in flour is scarcely maintained, as our revised quotations given below will show. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm at quotations. Groceries are active. Cheese is in fair supply, with a good demand reported.

Below we give the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—There has been a slight decline in prices, and we repeat a good demand at 65a70c ₰ gallon for choice; common 55a60c.

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¾a4¾c; common 4a4¼c; potash 9¾a10c; pearls 10¼a11c ₰ lb. Demand fair.

APPLES—Prime winter $4c ₰ bbl; $2 50 per bbl; common $2a3 50. Receipts 479 bbls.

BEANS—We are reported an active trade demand at the following prices: Navy, prime, $2 25a3 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $8 50a9 00 ₰ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 7a10c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 a 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $1 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¾-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner 1¼ 75, $5 25 and $9 00 per dozen for different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 75 packages. Prices are a shade stronger, and we are reported sales of prime table at 23a26c ₰ lb; medium to good 15a18c. The supply is still in excess of the demand.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is well supplied at the following rates: sugar-cured hams 13a13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear bellies, fast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 10c for kettle; lard in kegs and bbls 11a11½c; pigs' feet per keg $2 22. Receipts of bacon 1,374 pieces.

BRAN—There is a fair demand for XXX at $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00a10 00.

CHEESE—Receipts 75 boxes. Supply and demand about equal; sales reported at the following prices: New York Goshen 16a16¾c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾a22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries at $17 00a18 00 ₰ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00 ₰ bushel crates $2 50a3 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, Hydraulic [illegible] Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75.

DRESSED HOGS—There are few offering; sales at 5a5½c ₰ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 5a5½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10a11c; old 10c; minced, 7½a8c; cherries, 22c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 10c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—There has been a slight advance in prices and we now quote good fresh at 35a36c per dozen; pickled 27a30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 589 bbls. We have no change to note in prices. Mills report choice winter white wheat flour $7 50 ₰ bbl; White River $7 50, best do less; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use $7 50. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ₰ bbl. Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 50, sacks $8 ₰ bu; Hamilton, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 80; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 20, sacks $6 90. Market is reported firm.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 67a70c to the trade; from store 65c; mixed 60a60c, as per quality.

GRAIN—We note a decided improvement in the demand for goods in this line within the last week, and evidently the dull times which always succeed the holidays are about over. The millers do not suit the tastes and inclinations of the American people and this is especially true of our customers, as we find them with large stocks of goods on hand, impatiently waiting for the coming of the days that will keep them busily employed, from early morn till dewy eve, and from the present outlook we think that the time is not far distant. Money is true is very scarce, and commands large rates of interest, but there is a good degree of confidence among buyers, and a disposition to operate freely as soon as produce shall be ready for general distribution and consumption. Failures have been fewer than was generally anticipated, and we hope that both jobbers and retailers will take to heart the lessons that the failures of the last year carries with them. Coffees have again advanced in the East, and our dealers here are disposed to be more stiff in their views; 26c is the ruling price for packed coffee. Sugars are firm, and we would not be surprised that the close of the year should show that sugars are as low to-day as at any time during the twelve month. Following are the ruling rates:

GROCERIES—Nothing new to report. Prices are firm and unchanged at quotations, and trade good for the season. Money is easing up, and we may look for a more lively trade. Following are the ruling quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c office 12¾c; B 12½c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12¼c; C, yellow 10 ½a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Coffee—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26a 28c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 56c; White Lioney 54c; Extra Sugar House 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 59c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8¼c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley, for the past twenty-four hours: Wheat, sacks.....987 | Corn, sacks.....1,930
Oats, sacks.....906 | Rye, sacks.....666
Barley, sacks.....540

There is a better demand and prices are stronger but not quotably higher. Wheat—We quote fall to good red at $1 46a1 48 per bushel; white $1 52a1 54. Oats—There is a steady demand at unchanged prices; sales on track at 46a47c for mixed white. Corn—Sales on wharf at 60c; in a jobbing way 64c advance. Rye—Prices nominally 85a90c per bush. Barley—Nothing doing. We quote fall at 87a90c, and spring 93a95c.

HAY—Receipts heavy and prices weak at $23a25 per ton for baled.

HOPS—Sales of new 71s at 60a70c ₰ lb; old 70s 40a44c ₰ lb.

HERDS—Wanted at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—We are reported sales at 25a30c ₰ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₰ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₰ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a90c.

LIME—Pittsburgh white $2 00a2 25 ₰ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00 ₰ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 00; corn meal $1 50 ₰ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—The various brands in the market are held at 12½c per lb.

POULTRY—The ruling rates are as follows: Dressed turkeys 12a15c; chicks 14a16c; geese 9a11c; chickens 12a14c; live turkeys $1 00a1 50.

POTATOES—Sales of prime peachblows at 75a80c ₰ bushel.

RAGS—There is a fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₰ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₰ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00a6 25, first hands; stock $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00a3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95ca $1 00; prime rectified $1 05a1 10; fine old Monongahela $1 60a1 65 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been very heavy, but are mostly through cattle. The market opened up dull, cattle selling slow at prices about ½c lower on all grades. A good many cattle are in the yards unsold, which will be shipped out on first hands. Advices from the east are unfavorable, and the feeling ruling to-day is not good, market closing flat and lifeless. Following are the closing prices: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds steers, $5 75a6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25a5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25a5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00a4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75a4 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue heavy. The market opened up this morning dull, with the supply on sale exceeding the demand. Prices have not declined any since our last report, though the market is slower and feeling not very good, the weather being unfavorable. Sales were made to-day of Philadelphia tops as high as $4 75, and Yorkers as high as $4 50, which pay 90 pounds per 100 pounds, which is just now the current rates for different grades. Extra Philadelphia $4 75a4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 20 to $4 50; rough and corn mon $4 00; scalawags $3 to $3 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were heavy. The market opened up to-day with some 7 loads on sale—more than is generally on offering at the close of the market. The market is very dull unsold, the market ruling slower than any preceding day of this week. Prices on the more common grades are a shade lower, with not a very good feeling ruling. No change as yet on the best grades. Following are the ruling prices: For extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75a6 00; good to prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $5 25a5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25a5 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 50a2 50.

Following are some sales which will give the reader the range of prices:

Cattle.

19	19,100	4 50	32	40,720	6 40
14	13,820	5 27½	2	2,370	4 50
1	1,070	4 25	19	20,810	5 50

Hogs.

206	47,150	4 50	69	16,740	4 60
157	34,820	4 60	85	22,280	4 75
176	39,760	4 50	136	31,260	4 60
122	30,650	4 50	75	17,470	4 70

Sheep.

111	15,590	6 25	178	14,660	6 00
224	35,560	6 70	181	14,500	6 35
169	17,780	7 10			

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was steady but could not be called active. Buyers continue shy and not inclined to operate at the present prices. This, however, has been the situation for some time. When there will be a change and an active market is more than we can find out. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

We quote as follows for the various deliveries: Spot 10¾c; January 10¾c; S. O., all year, 10¾c; B. O., all year, 12¾c. For prices at the various points see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Holders continue to report the market firm. The asking rates were: Spot 22¾c; January 22¾c; February 22¼c; March 23¾c, for oil delivered in the East.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—New business was rather neglected to-day, attention being nearly turned to making deliveries in old settlements on options. Following are the

SALES:

9,500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 87½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. first quarter.....3 40
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., first quarter.....4 25½
2,000 bbls lower road, B. O., first half.....4 05
2,000 bbls lower road, B. O., first quarter.....4 30
1,000 bbls spot.....4 00
6 cars Rouseville.....4 05
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre.....4 08
2,000 bbls Oil City.....4 25

OIL CITY, January 19.—Market very quiet and weaker; ordinary held on lower road at $4 05; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Market firm; S. W., 22¾c; crude 12½c; Cheek & Co., January 22¾c; February 22¾c; March 23c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 19.—Market quiet at $4 06a4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, January 19.—Market quiet and steady at $4 04a4 10.

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—Market quiet at $3 87½ and firm.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Refined 20¾a21½c; crude 13¾c in bulk. Market very quiet.

ROUSEVILLE, January 19.—Market quiet at $3 65. PARKERS LANDING, January 19.—Market quiet and firm at $3 87½.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 19.—Market quiet and dull at $3 70a3 95.

OIL CITY, January 19.—Market quiet and firm at $4 05.

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—Market weaker with more sellers than buyers; nominally $3 85a3 87½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—January 22¾a23¼c; February 23¾c; March 23c; crude 12½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Packer, T & Co.	Cochran Siding	308
H. McKelvy	Cochran Siding	678
J. K. Barbour	Macomber, P & Co.	234
P. F. & C. RR.	Excelsior Oil Works	80
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	74
B S Duncan	Cochran Yards	148
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	456
H. McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	444
Thomas Hackett	Macomber, P & Co.	814
H. McKelvy	Humboldt Oil Works	294
B S Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	444
J C Clark	H W C Tweddle	188

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Cochran Siding	986	Macomber, F & Co.	564
Excelsior Oil Works	80	Crystal Oil Works	74
Cochran Yards	148	Vesta Oil Works	456
Cosmos Oil Works	444	Sterling Oil Works	444
Humboldt Oil Works	296	H W C Tweddle	188
Total			4,390

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 18, 1872.

Standard Oil Co, 102 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 47 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 207 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....356

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.

The transactions of the week in raw irons show an increase on those of last week. The receipts of bituminous coal smelted iron, although pretty liberal, are still restricted from want of transportation facilities.

Without any change to note in prices, we are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

250 tons close gray and mottled	$39 50—4 m
250 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons neutral forge, to arrive	39 50—4 m
100 tons white and mottled, from yard	38 50—4 m
100 tons close gray, from yard	39 00—4 m
100 tons close gray, from yard	40 00—4 m
100 tons close gray, from yard	40 00—4 m
100 tons white at furnace	33 00—cash
100 tons white at furnace	32 00—cash
70 tons neutral forge, to arrive	39 00—cash
100 tons white at furnace	37 50—4 m
100 tons extra forge, favorite brand	39 00—cash
50 tons white forge	36 50—4 m
50 tons white and mottled forge	36 50—cash

Hanging Rock.

100 tons cold short inferior	$36 00—tim

Pittsburgh Coke.

500 tons coke, Lucy furnace, May delivery	$40 00—4 m

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	A Caughey, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1	Harbaugh, M & O, m	3
Loomis & Co, m	2	Chess, S & O, m	1
Palfater & Son, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, m	1
Total	24		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, H & Co, 0,53	1	Zug & Co., m	1
Carnagie, R & Co., m	3	Moorhead & Co., m	1
McKnight, P & Co. o	4	Jones & L, m	1
Colemin, J & Co, o	1	C A Carpenter, m	1
Total	30		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Singer, N & Co, b	1	Hallman & H., m	1
Total	2		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Reese, G & Co, m	1	J Moorhead, m	1
Lewis, G & P, m	2		
Total	4		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	J W Porter, m	7
R Wister, m	12	J. Roamer, m	6
J A Caughey, m	6	J. Moorhead, m	3
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4	Lloyd & B, m	3
Total	50		

Iron Matters.

Lowell, furnace, Lowellville, Mahoning county, Ohio, sold by Hitchcock, McCreery & Dilworth to Mahoning Iron Company, latter parties residing in Pittsburgh and Youngstown, Ohio. This was the pioneer furnace, built in 1846, and first to use coal in a raw state, present owners design to manufacture iron for special purposes.

Eagle furnace, also erected in 1845, was sold recently to Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

Girard furnace, built in 1866, by Governor Todd, Wm. Ward and others, a one-quarter interest was recently sold to John Todd and others, of Youngstown, Ohio.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 19, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and a shade lower.

WHEAT—No 1 spring $1 36a1 36¾; No 2 $1 21¾; No 3 $1 13; seller February $1 22¾; seller March $1 24¾a1 25¾.

CORN—Opened firm but closed dull; No 2 mixed 40¾c; rejected 38a38¾c; seller February 40¾c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; No 2 32½c; seller February 32¾a32¾c.

RYE—Quiet but a shade higher; No 2 67¾a68c.

BARLEY—Dull; No 2 fall 80a80½c; seller February.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork opened firm but closed dull at $19 65; seller February $17 75; March $17 90. Lard steady at 8¾c; seller February 8.55. Hams in pickle unchanged. Green meats quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet, closing steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Sellers and buyers apart; range $4 90a4 30; dressed quiet and weak at $4 80a4 85.

WHISKY—81c.

LATTER—Wheat closed active but weak at $1 21¾ cash, and $1 22¾ for February. Corn weak and dull; offered at 40¾c for February. Hogs closed active and firm but unchanged in prices.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅛@109¼.

NEW YORK, January 19—P. M.

MONEY.

Money ruled easy to-day, closing at 4 per cent. on call.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 109⅛a109¼. Loans from flat to ⅛ for carrying. Clearings $17,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	112
5-20s, 1862	110¼	5-20s, 1868	112½
5-20s, 1864	110½	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¼	Currency 6s	115½
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities closed steady.

Missouri sixes	96¾	Virginias, old	53
Tennessees, old	66¼	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	66¼	North Carolinas, new	29¾
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened strong but declined suddenly on the report of the failure of a savings bank. The pressure to sell was great, and for a time prices seemed to be no object whatever, so long as stocks were sold. In the fumble Erie and Union Pacific each went off a fraction per cent, while the decline on the balance of the list was ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The dealings in Union Pacific and Erie were enormous. Later in the day the impression gained ground that the whole affair was merely a scoop, and the market at the close assumed a firmer tone, and there was a recovery of ¾ to 1 per cent. from the lowest prices of the afternoon. Pacific Mail sold up to 59¾, but closed at 58¾.

Western Union	73¾	New Jersey Central	112
Quicksilver	29½	St. Paul	57½
Transit Express	92	do preferred	79½
Wells, Fargo & Co	57¾	Toledo & Wabash	73¾
American Express	68½	do preferred	85
U. S. Express	69½	Fort Wayne	96¾
Pacific Mail	58¾	Terre Haute	23
New York Central	97¾	do preferred	40
N. Y. Central Scrip	93½	Chicago & Alton	123½
Erie	21¾	do preferred	132
do preferred	66	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Harlem	116½	C C & I	89¾
do pref	120	Burlington & Quincy	113
Reading	113½	Lake Shore	91¾
Mich Central	111¾	Panama	124
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Illinois Central	129
Northwestern	78½	Union Pacific	37¾
do pfd	93	C P Bonds	102½
Rock Island	111¾	Union	93¾

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Receipts of beeves to-day 56 cars, making 6,969 this week, and more coming to-morrow. The market was ½c lower; a decline of ¾c from Monday. Trade was slow. Ohio bulls 5c, 1,700 lbs weight; 8 cwt steers 12½c; 2 car Indiana 11½c; 9 cwt Kentucky 12¾c.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700, or 19,000 this week. No change, from 7 to 8c for fair to good, but 5¾c for a car of poor off the State.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 70 cars, completing 32,700 this week. The only change is the falling to 6¾a6¾c on western dressed; others ruling weak.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 19.—No 1 red winter nominally held at $1

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Assembly Vote Against a Tax on Raw Materials and Cause a Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, January 19.—In the National Assembly to-day the discussion was resumed upon the proposition to impose a tax on raw materials. The Assembly, by a vote of 376 against 307, adopted the resolution offered by Deputy Feray, providing that the Government shall only resort to taxation of raw materials when other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A Committee of fifteen was appointed, who are, in the meantime, to make a thorough examination of the tax. There are rumors this evening of ministerial changes in consequence of the vote of the Assembly. Pouyer Quertier, it is reported, will retire from the Ministry of Finance, and will be succeeded by Casimer Periere, the present Minister of the Interior. Le Franc is nominated as the successor Periere.

One of Quantrell's Men Kidnapped—A Desperate Villain.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Alexander Manning, representing himself as Deputy Sheriff Carroll of a parish in Louisiana, and another man giving the name of Laddy, arrived here yesterday from Lake Providence, La., having in charge Harry Truman, whom they allege is a burglar and murderer, and was an associate of Quantrell in Lawrence, Kansas, massacre during the war, and for whom they state the government of Missouri offered $5,000 reward. They left their prisoner with the chief of police during the day, saying they expected the Sheriff of an interior county to come and take him. Not having any authenticated papers, Chief McDonough suspected something wrong, visited the prisoner in the calaboose and found him barbarously chained. He ordered the removal of his shackles and heard his story, from which he (McDonough) believed the man had been kidnapped, and refused to deliver him to his captors until they produced properly authenticated papers. Yesterday Chester Harding applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Truman was discharged, his captors failing to appear to show cause why he was arrested. The man, whose real name is G. W. Thurman, stated he was drugged in Lake Providence ten days ago, when he came to and his senses found himself on board a steamer, loaded down with irons, on the way to Missouri. It appears from the man's own statement, and from that of others who know him, that he was a Union scout and spy during the war, and that he rendered valuable services to the Federal cause. He served under General Harding, General Rosecrans, and others. It is further stated, by those cognizant of the fact, that in 1864 he was tried by a military court at St. Joseph, convicted of seven different murders, and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Alton, Illinois, penitentiary, from which he was pardoned after nine months imprisonment. He was of one of the original Kansas "Red Legs, and is said to have been a guide of Quantrell's gang while acting as a federal spy he was much in rebel camps, fought and was wounded in their ranks, and was captured by Union soldiers. On one occasion he was tried as a spy and sentenced to be hanged, but pardoned by the President through the intercession of Gen. Harding, by whom he had always been true, and after the war he was sent to the Missiouri penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. After serving two years he was pardoned by the Governor. Since then he has been living in Louisiana and Mississippi, working for Gov. Alcorn in the latter State. Altogether by his own story and statement of others, he is, or has been, a most desperate villian, and but for the illegal manner in which he was brought to St. Louis would have been held. He attributes his arrest to some of Quantrill's men living in Louisiana, who he says were afraid he would expose them and took this way of getting rid of him.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1872.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts from September first, 1,728,229 bales; last year, 1,892,997 bales; total exports 912,289 bales; last year, 1,138,900 bales; stock at all United States ports, 518,525 bales; last year, 557,184 bales; at interior towns, 98,712 bales; last year, 123,138 bales; at Liverpool 519,060 bales; last year, 572,000 bales; cotton afloat for Great Britain, 169,000 bales; last year, 285,000 bales.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The charter adopted by the Committee of Seventy differs from the draft recently published in the following particulars: The new department of public safety is stricken out; the office of coroner, of police, fire, health, building of the bureaux of statistics and registers, each bureau to have a chief; the office of chamberlain is abolished and the Sub-Treasurer, under control of the Controller, authorized to receive the city moneys. The Board of Finance is authorized to estimate the amounts of moneys required for all departments of the city government, and shall be controlled by the Board of Supervisors.

On the Monday in May next the terms of the office of Mayor and Boards of Aldermen, Comptroller and Deputy Chamberlain, Corporation Council and Corporation Attorneys, Tax Commissioners, and Commissioners of Public Instruction, shall expire; on the 15th of May the Commissioners of Parks, Works, Charities and Corrections, Health, Fire, Docks, Commissioners and Superintendent of Police, Register, &c., with all the above named officers, shall turn over their respective offices to their successors, whose election is provided for in April.

THE REFORM DEMOCRACY.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Democracy, at a meeting tonight, announced that over twenty-four thousand were enrolled in the party to Thursday night. Primaries will be held next Friday for choice of a general committee. A delegation goes to Albany to press legislation which will secure thorough reform in the municipal government.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1872, 1:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of rising barometer with northwest winds and clearing weather will probably extend on Saturday from Lake Superior to Florida and westward. Northwest winds with snow and clearing weather will extend eastward into the Ohio Valley and Michigan. The lowest barometer will move northeast over New York, and a subsidiary area continue in the South Atlantic coasts moving westward. Rain will continue on the south and middle Atlantic coasts during the night, followed by clearing weather Saturday afternoon. Rain or snow will prevail from the New England coast westward to Lake Huron. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening at Gulf or Atlantic stations.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1872.

THE NEW FIFTY DOLLAR COUNTERFEIT.

The reverse of the new fifty dollar counterfeit of the last greenback issue is a close imitation, but the face of the note is poor in engraving, printing and paper, it having generally a lithographic appearance. The large red seal of the Treasury in the centre is wanting, and the bracelet on the arm of the female figure on the left side of the note is scarcely perceptible.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Hancock is in Louisville visiting his son.

Rev. Dr. O. A. Lyman died at Cleveland last evening, from the effect of a stroke of paralysis, received on Wednesday.

The ball given at Denver, Colorado, Thursday night, in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, was a brilliant affair. The Imperial party left that place last evening for St. Louis. They will stop at Kit Carson for a buffalo hunt, and at Topeka to pay their respects to the Governor of Kansas.

In the California Legislature, yesterday, Senator Fowler, Republican, in debate, said he was in doubt whether Senator Pendegast, Democrat, was a fool or a knave. Pendegast, on adjournment, sent friends to demand a full retraction, apology or fight. Fowler's friends decided to favor retraction and apology, which was written out by Pendegast's friends, to be read, on the opening of the Senate to-day, by Fowler.

A special committee of the Kansas Legislature will investigate the alleged frauds in the election of United States Senator.

Alexis and suite made an excursion to Golden City, the present turminus of the Colorado Central Railroad. The Imperial party left Denver at ten o'clock last night for St. Louis, intending to stop one day at Kit Carson, to hunt buffalo.

The Kentucky Senate yesterday, by twenty yeas and sixteen nays, voted to allow colpersons to testify in their courts.

The mysterious disappearance of Dr. Weigon, of Zanesville, O., leaving his hat, cane, etc., on the banks of the river, seems to have had light thrown upon it by the appearance of forged checks.

WE mentioned the other day the casting in England of a seven hundred pound gun for the turret of the monitor Devastation. It weighs thirty-five tons, and the following statement of its principal dimensions will be of interest to the foundrymen of our own city. These are: total length, 16 feet 3 inches; length of bore, 162 inches; length of rifling, 135 inches; twist of rifling, increasing from 0 to 1 turn in 25 calibres at the muzzle; number of grooves, 9; width, 1-5 inch; depth, 1-7 inch. The gun is constructed of a steel tube 168.5 inches in length, the thickness at the breech being 3.25 inches, and at the muzzle 2.25 inches. The coiled breech-piece is 104.5 inches in length and 34.5 inches in exterior diameter; the B tube 50.5 inches in length, and the C coil 90 inches in length and 56 inches in exterior diameter. The total cost of this monster was less than $12,000. The London *Times* doubts whether the experiment, when properly tested, will prove to have been successful.

FROM ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.

Dedication of the New M. E. Church—Sermons by the Rev. Drs. C. A. Holmes and I. C. Pershing—Description of the Building—The Town of St. Clairsville ---Personal.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., January 17, 1872.

Sabbath, January 14, was a marked day in the history of the quiet town of St. Clairsville, Ohio. A new Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced some three years ago, under the pastorate of Rev. John Grant, was completed recently, and on Sabbath opened for religious worship. The dedicatory services were under the care of Dr. C. A. Holmes, pastor of the M. E. church, at Sewickley, Pa., and Dr. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College. The former preached in the morning and the latter at night, and alternated in superintending the collections. A debt of twenty-five hundred dollars had to be provided for, and it was more than done in a subscription of fully three thousand. The sermons are highly spoken of, and the whole services were eminently satisfactory to the large congregations which thronged the house during the services.

The house is a substantial brick fifty by seventy feet, two stories in height, and surmounted by a neat belfry. We may add, *en passant*, that your townsman, Mr. S. M. Fulton, has furnished an excellent bell. The first story is divided into lecture-room and class-rooms, all of good size and plainly furnished. The main audience room is modeled after the elegant new Fourth street M. E. Church in the city of Wheeling. The walls are papered in exquisite style, and all the appointments are in excellent taste. The windows are of stained glass. A recess in the rear of the pulpit affords room for the organ and choir. The pulpit itself is well proportioned, and a decided improvement on many even of modern date. The seats are cushioned and the floor covered with rich carpet. Taken as a whole, it is one of the neatest audience rooms to be seen in either city or town, and reflects great credit on all the parties interested or engaged in the construction of the edifice.

Scarcely too much credit can be awarded the present pastor, the Rev. W. F. Lauck, who has been untiring in his efforts to complete the work so well begun by the Rev. Mr. Grant. When Mr. Lauck was appointed, nearly two years ago, the membership was scattered and discouraged. The amount needed to complete the church, upwards of $11,000 in the aggregate, seemed beyond their financial ability, but Mr. Lauck's tact and ability have not only gathered a large congregation, but brought their church enterprise to a really triumphant conclusion. Among the active workers in the movement have been Hon. William Kennon, Messrs. Wm. Jackson, H. C. Welday, John Close, Sr., John Close, Jr., Joseph Close, George Brown, Jas. Young, Robt. Pogue and Stephen Gressinger. Also Mrs. Sarah Lauck, wife of the pastor, Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. Welday, Mrs. Gressinger and Mrs. Brown. Others might be mentioned, but to name all who rendered assistance would be to record the names of all the members. Mrs. Judge Mellen secured from three friends in Columbus and Steubenville $1,800.

St. Clairsville is the county seat of Belmont county, and has been long and widely known as the home of some of Ohio's most distinguished sons. In judicial and legal ability its bar challenges comparison with any in the State. Among the eminent names connected with it may be mentioned Hon. William Kennon, for seven years President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas during one year Supreme Judge of the State; Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Constitutional Convention, and also Chairman of the committee to prepare the present code of civil proceedings of the State, a code which was passed by the Legislature without a single change. He also represented his district in Congress in 1828, 1834 and 1856. He is a remarkably well-preserved man of nearly seventy-four years of age, and but for a paralytic stroke received during the celebrated will case of Alexander Campbell, in which he was one of the attorneys, could still render effective service. His talents and integrity have secured him the esteem and confidence of the whole community. While he presided on the bench, Hon. E. M. Stenton was one of the practitioners at the bar.

Among the other distinguished citizens may be mentioned Hon. Wilson Shannon, twice Governor of the State of Ohio; Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, for eighteen years a member of the United States Senate, and Hon. Benjamin S. Cowan, father of Hon. Rush Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and at one time a member of Congress.

The present population of the town is about eleven hundred. It was at one time the center of a large trade, and contained seventeen stores. The construction of the old National Pike diverted the trade to Wheeling only eleven miles distant, and for years it has scarcely had a fair share of it. The rich and beautiful country surrounding it. We predict better future awaits it, but should it decline will be the last town in Ohio to die. It is inseparably linked with that of Ohio, and, indeed, of the whole Union. OLIN.

THE Chicago *Tribune* states: The general facts in regard to the amounts of insurance involved in the great fire, in this city, and the amounts paid, may be stated in round figures as follows: Total insurance lost, nearly $50,000,000. Amount paid by solvent companies something over $25,000,000. Amount paid by insolvent companies about $10,000,000. The amount that will remain unpaid will be over $50,000,000. Five cities owed Chicago an aggregate of about $28,000,000 of insurance losses, viz: New York $14,000,000, Hartford $5,000,000, San Francisco $3,000,000, Boston $2,750,000, Providence $2,000,000. In proportion to capital invested the heaviest losers were of course the Chicago companies, next were the Hartford companies, and next the San Francisco companies. The companies upon the Atlantic and Manhattan Insurance Companies of New York, rendered insolvent by the fire, have filed their official report of the settlement of the affairs of these companies with the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The total assets reported by the receiver of the Atlantic were $410,810, and the expenses of the receivership were $3,431. The total assets reported by the Manhattan were $1,495,991, and the expenses of the receivership $8,247.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 19.—The river has fallen six inches; ten feet in the channel. Arrived.—J. K. Ramsin, Evansville; Confederate Belle, Memphis. Clear and passed off with rain, which had about ceased at noon; cloudy this evening.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—The river has fallen to five feet seven inches in canal and 3 feet seven inches in chute; snowed early this morning; drifting rain nearly all day; raw, cold and disagreeable. Business light. Arrived—Robert Burns, Memphis; Leslie Combs and barges, Ironton. Departed—Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Leslie Combs and barges, Ironton. The Glasgow will be taken to Madison to-morrow and thoroughly repaired for the Louisville and White river trade. The Burns will leave for Tennessee river to-morrow. The Burns broke one cylinder below the city. George Armstrong, a first-class engineer, has been suspended for drunkenness while on duty. Young, stabbed by Watson on the steamer Abocna, is lying at the United States Marine Hospital here in a critical condition, therefore it is tolerably certain that he did not die at Cincinnati, as stated in a dispatch from there last night. The trial of Watson was postponed in the City Court this morning, on account of Young's inability to attend.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 19.—Cloudy and mild; rained several hours last night, followed by a heavy fall of snow, which is rapidly melting. River stationary, after falling four inches. Port list—Up: Eddyville, 7 P. M.: Nightingale, 12:30 A. M.: Edinburg, 9 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 3:30 P. M. Down: Champion, 9 P. M.; Fayette, 11 A. M.; Belfast, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Gray Eagle, 3 P. M.; Charmer, 5:15 P. M.; Kate Robinson, 4:30 P. M.—generally with good trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 19.—Arrived—Susie Silver, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; H. S. Burns, Louisville, 4 P. M.; Peytona, Louisville, 6 P. M.; Jo Fleming, Pittsburgh, 6 P. M. Departed—Columbia, Arkansas River, 4 P. M.; Peytona, New Orleans, 6 P. M.; Armadilla, Arkansas river, 8 P. M. The river has fallen eleven inches; cloudy and warm; mercury 42.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 19.—Arrived—Only local packets. River about stationary. Two inches of snow fell last night which thawed to-day. The ice gorge which extended along the Missouri shore from the elevator to Bissell's Point has disappeared, and the current is now running in its old channel.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—River falling with three feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Arrived—Tailsman, Cairo; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Tailsman, Cairo. The Lawrence returned to the Shoals for freight left there.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Silver Moon, Cincinnati. Departed—Kate Kinney, Louisville; Sunrise, Red river; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Garret and Barges, New Orleans; Shannon, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 19.—Arrived—Gov. Allen, 5 P. M.; R. E. Lee, 7 P. M. Up—Commonwealth, Mary Houston, 9 P. M. last night. Cool and clear; river rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 19.—Clear and pleasant; river stationary. Arrived—Robert Semple, Pittsburgh. Departed—John Howard, above.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Arrived—Great Republic, Pauline Carrol, St. Louis. Departed—Thompson, Dean, Bismarck, Cincinnati.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Cotton active; sales 9,000 bales good ordinary at 19¾@20; low middlings 20¾; middlings 21¼; receipts 9,464 bales; exports—Havre 4,093 bales; Liverpool 11,088 bales; stock 186,628 bales; week's sales 35,000 bales; receipts—net 47,480 bales; gross 53,467 bales. Exports to Great Britain 30,088 bales; Cork 3,290 bales; Continent 18,201 bales; Vera Cruz 134 bales; Coastwise 3,166 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 19.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 19.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 19¾@19¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 19.—Cotton advancing; middlings 21¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 19.—Cotton in fair demand, and held firmly; middlings 21@21½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 19.—Cattle—Receipts 34 cars, making the supply 453 cars, against 203 last week. The market closes dull and drooping, with the bulk of the late arrivals eastward in first hands; sales 228 Illinois steers of 1,070 to 1,300 lbs at 5@5½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 490; market quiet and prices steady; sales 171 New York sheep of 109 lbs at 7 2d; 164 Michigan of 88 lbs at $6 80; 113 Ohios of 89 lbs at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts 2,300; market steady and unchanged; sales at $4 50@4 60 for fair to good.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 19.—Receipts of cattle 186 cars more than last week; prices ½c off; market firm; highest prices 7¾@8c; range from 4¾ to 6¼c. Market for sheep and lambs weak; prices range from 6¼ to 7½c. Market for milch cows dull.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—Sugar quiet; inferior 5½@6c; common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses—Inferior 35@39c; common to fair 50@60c; prime 62@44c. Whisky 92@$1 00. Coffee unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Road Leased by Col. Scott.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, after three days' session, to-day ratified the lease of that road to the Southern Security Company, of which T. A. Scott is President, for ninety-nine years, by a vote of five to one.

Annual Elections.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the South Branch (narrow-gauge) Railway Company, held at Romney, W. Va., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Wm. B. Stump, John C. Heiskell, Isaac T. Brady, Michael Blue, Robt. White, Edward B. Sheets and James Parsons. The prospects of this road are said to be very encouraging, and it is expected that it will be completed to Romney the coming season.

The stockholders of the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad Company elected the following officers and directors at their meeting on Monday, January 8th, to serve the ensuing year: President—T. W. Jenks. Secretary—R. C. Winslow. Directors—R. C. Winslow, Joseph Shields, Henry Brown, Wm. E. Gillespie, F. Paintal, G. W. Zeitler, J. B. Wilson, J. E. Mitchell, Wm. Davis, I. C. Jordan, J. B. Morris, T. Campbell.

At the meeting of the corporators of the St. Louis and Mexican Gulf Branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, held in St. Louis, the following Board of Directors was elected: W. H. Coffin and Czias Bailey, of New York; Henry T. Blow and James P. Fisk, of St. Louis; Charles E. Harwood, E. T. Robinson, M. J. Hubbell, J. T. Means and Henry C. Young, of Springfield, Mass.; James J. P. Robinson, of Connecticut; L. Dabney and A. S. Johnson, of Paris, Texas; W. T. Simmons, of Beaumont, Texas. There was no election for President. A. L. Johnson was chosen Vice President, and H. C. Young Managing Director. This road will leave the main line of the Atlantic and Pacific road at Pierce City; pass through Bentonville, Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Arkansas; thence through the Indian Territory to Paris, Texas, and terminate at Sabine Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico. The whole route is about seven hundred miles long, and is claimed to be the shortest projected line from St. Louis to the Gulf.

Following is the new board of Directors of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-gauge Railroad Company: Messrs. C. A. Bitner, E. Billingfelt, Daniel Herr, (Pequea), John A. Hiestand, Amos Hollinger, Henry Bushong, W. L. Peiper, Geo. W. Hensel, A. H. Peacock, R. W. Shenk, H. G. Smith, John D. Skiles and Hon. Thos. E. Franklin. The meeting of stockholders then adjourned, and the new Board of Directors was organized, and Hon. R. W. Shenk, Esq., was chosen President; W. Leaman, Secretaay and Treasurer, and Hon. Thos. E. Franklin, Solicitor.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, Hon. John Cessna was elected President, and John Alsip, Dr. George W. Anderson, John G. Hartley, Isaac Mengel and J. W. Lingenfelter, of Bedford, and Josiah Bacon, Jacob P. Jones, John M. Kennedy, George B. Roberts, E. F. Townsend, George R. Wood and L. T. Watson, of Philadelphia, were elected directors.

Miscellaneous.

—The project has been revived, as we learn from the Bellefonte *Watchman*, for a road from Bellefonte through the seven mountains to Lewistown. The enterprise has the approval of all roads with which it would connect—the Pennsylvania, the Sunbury and Lewistown, the Bellefonte Central, the Lewisburg and the Bald Eagle Valley lines. An examination of the route is to be made as early in the spring as possible. There is little doubt that the work will be constructed.

—The Newark, (O.) *American* says: "The Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad is now completed to within about a mile of the tunnel, (which is thirty-nine miles from here,) the ties are distributed for the remaining mile, and it is confidently expected that we shall have veritable Straitsville coal from the tunnel next week."

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill now "goes to the Senate, where it will probably be rejected, as it was last year."

—The Albany *Evening Times* says: A contract has been made with a German syndicate through the banking house of Messrs. Seligman, in New York, for the purchase of many millions of dollars to a company organized to build a railroad from New York to Buffalo via Albany. Active operations are to be commenced in the spring. This is a separate and distinct organization from that recently formed, for which authority proposed to bond our city, and would seem to remove the necessity for any further action toward incurring the debt proposed therefor.

—New York is promised at no distant day, says the *World*, a new line of communication with the West, a line of communication between West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, returned on Tuesday last by the Abyssinia from Europe, whither he had been for the purpose of negotiating the sale of the bonds of the company. His trip was successful; the company now have no bonds upon the market, and it is proposed as early as possible in the spring to commence the construction of the road. The general route, as its name indicates, will be up the West Shore, North River to Athens, whence it will take a westward course to Buffalo, and thence by the most practicable route to Chicago. The company has purchased the New York and Fort Lee Railroad, which gives an entry to the city and locates the line as far as Hoboken. Surveys of the balance of the route have been made as far as Buffalo, but the announcement of the route most favored by the company would be inadvisable at this time, as they are negotiating for the right of way. The company is composed of some of the most prominent business men of the city.

—Wm. Sheffield chairman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extension committee, has published a card in the Cincinnati papers in which he says concerning the new line from this city to Chicago: "It will take two years to complete that part of the road which lies between Pittsburgh and the Sandusky road. The part between the Sandusky road and Chicago can be built in one year. Plans are now receiving energetic attention, and the second is postponed until the early spring, when the company will either select the Defiance or Napoleon line, and proceed with the work. The causes of delay have no bearing on the question of route. I am assured of this by Vice-President Keyser. Further than this I do not friends, along the line, that they need not lose confidence by this delay."

DELICACY was evidently not the weakness of the old days. A recently published history of Milton and his Times quotes the following piece of ancient blackguardism, contained in a letter written from the north of England to a friend in London, by the son of the Secretary of Charles the First, during what was called the "Bishops' war." He says: "We have had a most cold, wet, and long time of it; but we kept our soldiers warm with the hopes of rubbing, fubbing, and scrubbing those scurvy, filthy, dirty, nasty, lousy, itchy, scabby, slovenly, snotty nosed, loggerheaded, doddled, addle pated, pitiful, beggarly, impertinent, absurd, grout headed, villainous, barbarous, bestial, false, lying, deceitful, devilish, lung-eared, short-haired, damnable, atheistical, Puritanical crew of the Scotch Covenant. But now there is peace in Israel." The author, Professor Masson, has quoted this letter to show the writer's adjectives as unpresentable. The letter in which the passage occurs is preserved among the State papers, and now sees the light for the first time in two hundred and forty odd years.

OF the Philadelphia Navy Yard the *Ledger* says: "About twelve hundred workmen are employed in the several departments. The recruiting service is active, a large number of men being shipped weekly. The monitor Canonicus is lying at the yard, taking on her stores, and she will soon be ready for sea. The sister-wheel wooden frigate Powhatan is taking on board her battery of seventeen guns and her stores, and will be ready for sea at the same time with the Canonicus. The screw frigate Richmond is having her old boilers taken out and the new ones are ready to put in. She will not have her repairs completed as soon as the other vessels mentioned. The four iron clads mentioned in the *Ledger* a few days ago are being painted and refitted in accordance with orders from Washington. No new officers have as yet reported at this station."

THE NEW RAILROAD.

From Greensburg to Connellsville.

Yesterday afternoon a committee of the Managers of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad visited this city for the purpose of conferring with Colonel T. A. Scott on matters connected with the interests of the road. The conference was of a private nature, the reporters of the press being denied admittance to the room where it was held. The development of the coal fields of the Connellsville region, it is said, was the main topic of discussion. When completed the new road will bring Connellsville two miles nearer Pittsburgh than by the present route. It is expected that by March next Greensburg and extend to Charleston, in the Shenandoah valley. It will cross the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore at Connellsville, the Baltimore and Ohio at Fairmount, and the Washington City and Cincinnati at Weston. Its southwestern connection from Charleston will bring Knoxville within easy reach, and its southeastern termination will be direct to Charleston. The work is being pushed to completition.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The tenth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute took place last evening, in the hall of the Central High School. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The meeting was called to order by Prof. Lucky at seven and a half o'clock. Prayer was offered by Prof. Church.

The first exercise of the evening was an interesting essay on "The Law of Gravitation," which was read by Mrs. Tassey, of the High School. Mr. James L. Harrison, of the Minersville District, then delivered a lecture on Normal School Training. A discussion on the lecture followed, which was participated in by Prof. Crumb and others. At the conclusion of the discussion, Miss Bella Scott read an essay entitled "Ideality." The Institute then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, and will adjourn finally at noon.

BRILLIANT HILL is being surveyed by Mr. Kennedy and the survey corps of the Water Commissioners.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage January 20, 1872.

	Cents.
Andrews, Lucius, Vienna, O.	3
Colton, G. W. & C. B., New York	3
Derrick, Oil City, Pa.	1
Doran & Fogarty, New York	3
Davis, Elias D., Etna, Pa.	1
Duy, C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Express, Lancaster, Pa.	1
Tabbrie, B., Columbus, O.	1
Fitzpatrick, Maggie, New York	3
Gazette, Davenport, Iowa	1
Montgomery, Wm., New York	3
Herald, Steubenville, O.	3
Hutchinson, Maggie F., Turbottville, Pa.	3
Kirker, Wm., Irwin Station, Pa.	3
Kaufman, John, Lancaster, O.	3
Mercury, Harrisburg, Pa.	1
McCormick, C., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
News, Steubenville, O.	1
National Park Bank, N. Y.	3
O'Herron, Miss, St. Dennis P. O., Relay, Md.	3
Republican, Meadville, Pa.	1
Roman & Co. A., New York City, N. Y.	1
Smith, E. A., Guyandotte, W. Va.	3
State Journal, Harrisburg, Pa.	3
Witanhoper, Lisabett, Saxenburg, Pa.	3
Williams, O. H. P., Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Wright Lizzie, Catskill, N. Y.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It was worth something to go to the Opera House last night, just for the sake of seeing how splendid the place could look when every seat was occupied and framed in a patient circle of those for whom only standing room was left.

Maggie Mitchell can scarcely realize how great was the compliment that Pittsburgh paid her. The caprices of the weather through the day were enough to have disheartened her best friends. But her power of attraction as an actress, and the kindly affection in which—as one of the best of little women—she is held here, triumphed over atmospheric influences, and brought together one of the largest audiences that ever glorified a transient benefit.

She realized Miss Bronte's idea of *Jane Eyre* better even than on Tuesday. She was in better health and spirits, and there was a magnetic current of sympathy between stage and auditorium that cannot be described; but players and play goers know how it is—and knowledge is better than words. A combination of Saxon and French are required to adequately express it. Both were thoroughly *en rapport*.

And this is a good place to make an honorable amendment. Credit was given on Wednesday morning to little Maggie Glenn which rightly belonged to little Nellie Irving. Maggie's name was on the bills, and there arose the error. The child in this piece is a part of more than common importance. Natural effect in two of the strongest scenes depends materially on the intelligence of the infant intrusted with the part. Mr. Irving's bright and pretty eight year old daughter comes nearer sharing with Maggie Mitchell the applause bestowed on the situations she appears in than any other performer of the company.

At the matinee to-day we are to have "Fanchon," and, in the evening, "Little Barefoot." These two of Maggie Mitchell's old-time pieces, of which the public will never tire. They wind up a week's engagement of such brilliant success as no other has been gratified with in this city since Mr. Jefferson attracted all the town in "Rip Van Winkle."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Johnny Thompson produced at this theater last night a piece written expressly for him, and called "The Wandering Dutchman." It is a piece difficult of description, but is a comprehensive vehicle for the display of Mr. Thompson's peculiar and manifold accomplishments. It will be repeated at the matinee this afternoon, and again in the evening. The large class of people who would derive an immense amount of enjoyment from beholding it, and they should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims has let the week go by without a positive sensation, but he has never failed to provide a first-class bill. The bill for this Saturday's two performances is as attractive as any one could wish, and his popular place of entertainment is sure to be filled to its utmost capacity of holding people.

Master Percy Roselle.

Mr. Beamer has shown tact and enterprise in securing this wonderful boy performer. If half that is said about him be true, he is a legitimate novelty, and is as good as he is new. He makes his appearance this evening, and is called "The Boy Detective," and during the week will give us something better still than that.

The Tenor Wachtel.

On Monday will commence the sale of seats at Library Hall for a brief opera season, wherein Pittsburgh will have its only chance of hearing this remarkable exponent of vocal culture, whose fame is fast ringing can sing with such power from a seemingly unlimited supply of pure chest notes. He will do *Manrico*, in "Il Trovatore," on the evening of Monday, and the following night the part of Elvino in New York and Philadelphia can be put to the test of local judgment.

Alleged Forgery.

Yesterday afternoon H. Lang, of the firm of Lang & Boland, wagon makers, made an information against James McConnell, charging him with forgery. The suit was brought before Aldegman McMasters, before whom it was alleged that some time since McConnell, prior to sold the defendant a wagon, receiving in part payment a note for $80, purporting to be indorsed by Michael Toole. Mr. Toole says the indorsement is a forgery. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail to answer the charge.

Owing to continued ill health, Mr. James Connor desires to dispose of his wholesale grocery and broom factory, No. 355 Liberty street. Mr Connor has built up a very large trade, and to a man of energy this is a rare opportunity.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. 7th

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE new City Hall is being brushed up.

FRED. FISHER, Esq., can now take lessons in "Its a pooty itty baby so it is."

SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS will cover the loss by the House of Refuge fire.

THIS is the last day for the local school boards to organize.

IRWIN, the "check raiser," will be tried for criminal libel on Tuesday next.

SEVERAL of the Committees of Council met and organized last night.

MANAGER BEAMER returned from New York yesterday, bringing "The Boy Detective" with him.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S lecture, on Monday evening, will be preceded by an overture by Toerges' Brass orchestra.

THIRTEEN communists consumed with the Mayor yesterday morning. They were, generally, sorry for it.

THE Tripartite bridge is to be built as speedily as possible. Bids are to be received after the first of February.

JOSEPH V. KERR, who has frequently figured as a defendant, was before the Mayor, yesterday, for abusing his wife. Hearing this morning.

WM. BUNCE, who was arrested for assaulting the chambermaid of the steamboat Greenback, on Wednesday committed to jail for thirty days.

A STRANGER, in passing the new City Hall yesterday, asked a friend "What old building is that?" There were no police about at the time.

OUR citizens should give the School of Design for Women the most cordial support. Visit the institution and note its great purposes.

TWO LADS reading a theater bill last night: First Lad—Say, Patsy, they're again to play Jane Eric to-night. Second Lad—Yer don't say! Wonder if Stokes 'll kill Jim Fisk in it? Let's go.

THE Chicago *Mail* says that Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm, the writer, and her daughter, were among the nearly forty persons who united with the Union Park Congregational Church recently.

THE Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have appointed H. C. Marchand, Esq., the Solicitor for said company in Westmoreland county, in the room of Judge Logan, resigned.

"SHANE" WILSON was jailed yesterday by Alderman Shaffer, to await a hearing on a charge of larceny as bailee. He is accused of obtaining a sewing machine from Catharine Lovett by fraudulent means.

THE Rev. S. Cheever will preach (D. V.) under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Moorhead Public School House, Granville street, Pike, at 7:30 o'clock. A hearty welcome extended to all.

MOLLIE OLIVER and Nell Dougherty, old offenders, were before Mayor Brush yesterday charged with stealing a pair of shoes from the window of Wigand's Western Hotel on Water street. Mollie got sixty days to the Work House and Nell ten days to jail.

YESTERDAY afternoon at about two o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 73, corner of Forty-first and Butler streets. It was occasioned by a slight fire in Alderman Mitchell's office. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

FORT PERRY has a Talking Society. On Thursday night, at the conclusion of a meeting, a number of the lady members were weighed, when one of them, a fairy like lass of seventeen summers, brought down the scales at one hundred and ninety-four pounds. Where's Burnell?

DOUGLAS HOUGHTON, connected editorially with *The Paper* during its limited career, and now editor and publisher of the Charleston, W. Va., *Herald*, has written an American romance entitled "Fenwicke, or Only a Heart," which is to be published in his newspaper.

JAMES PAGE had a difficulty with a driver on one of the Penn street cars yesterday, during which he drew a revolver and threatened to perforate the conductor. Officer Quirk prevented the carrying of the threat into effect, and lodged Page in the station house. He had a hearing at 4 P. M. and was sentenced by Mayor Brush to the work house for thirty days.

A DIFFICULTY occurred yesterday in a saloon on Franklin street, Allegheny, between Joseph Brookmiller and Tobias Poellot, which resulted in a suit before Alderman D. L. Smith. Poellot alleged that during the progress of the difficulty, Brookmiller threw him down, when he fell on the foot rail and had four teeth knocked out. The accused was arrested and entered bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial at Court. A suit to recover damages has also been instituted against the accused, by Poellot, for the loss of his teeth.

A SCOUNDREL CAPTURED.

*Attempted Outrage on a Young